INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 41— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 17 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	10,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,988
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

§EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £56, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
6th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7, 83

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MULTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
17th Feb.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
22nd ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
22nd ,,	SARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 Feb.	29 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	20 ,,	1 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 ,,
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	8 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru ..	4165	7 ,,	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Taizan Maru ..	14th Feb.	21st Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	14th ,,	24th ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	9th ,,	29th ,,
Tsurushima M ..	25th ,,	4th Mar.
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	8th ,,
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	12th ,,
Indo Maru ..	1st March	14th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	26th ,,	10th Apr.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions or commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,400
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (djt.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE :

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, : : : CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—In the Royal Family of Bhopal, a LADY to work as COMPANION and SECRETARY. She would at least be an undergraduate and trained, with her Second language Persian and Urdoo, interested in matters educational and experienced in public affairs. Mohammedan or Hindu preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply fully stating above points to Box No. 2799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29941

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INSURANCE COMPANY over 100 years old with Funds over 40 Crores, low premium rates and excellent bonus records, require few Agents in Bombay and district preferably well connected men new to Insurance. Attractive terms. Box No. 2801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29943

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazaar made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your Servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill, or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10|- per yard. Ready made clothing. Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12|- per pair, made from White Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Size from 2 yards by 2 yards. Prices from Rs. 3|6|- Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8|- per doz. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve blue and black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per Suit, Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per Suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

FOR SALE—LIONS FAT, absolutely guaranteed PURE and FRESH, Price Rupees Twenty two per pound delivered immediately Thomas Cook, Bombay. Apply ABDUL WAHID, Dealer in Wild Animals, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
N 22946

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 18 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "MALACCA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th February, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office, for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST OR MISLAID CONVEYANCE OF SHAIKH MEMON STREET PROPERTY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Conveyance relating to the immoveable property at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and bearing Ward No. 194, Street No. 381 and 383 and registered in the Books of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay being registered No. 2852A at pages 223 to 230 Vol. 650 of Book No. I belonging to us has been mislaid or lost.

Any body finding the said document is requested to return it to us.

Person or persons claiming or having any claim, right, title or interest on the said document of the property covered thereby either by way of lien, mortgage, charge, or in any other manner howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date of the publication hereof at the address undermentioned otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONVEYANCE.

Conveyance, bearing date the 30 day of November, 1894, and made between Manchubhai Hirachand of the one part and Kasturchand Javerchand of the other part.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1928.

HIRACHAND KASTURCHAND,
GULABCHAND KASTURCHAND.

Address:
Gulabchand Kasturchand,
77, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay No. 2.
29955

5H. WEEK RAFFLES

THE MINOR RAFFLES for the Fairy Cycle and Dinner at the Taj, as all tickets have now been sold, will be drawn at the "PALACE OF OPPORTUNITIES" in the Fete Grounds at 10-30 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

The raffles for the Passage to England and for the Fiat Car will definitely close on SATURDAY, the 18th Feb., and will be drawn as early as possible after that.

The result of all raffles will be published both in the European and Vernacular Presses.

The Golden Opportunity will definitely close on February, 29th, and soon after that date the draw will be made publicly, and the result published in the European and Vernacular Presses. Application for tickets from the mofussil should be accompanied with a money order of Rs. 5|4|- or instructions should be given to send th ticket by V.P.P.

NOTICE

ALL ARTICLES purchased at the Auction Sales, not removed before MONDAY, evening the 20th February, will be DISPOSED of by the Committee.
Enquiries to be made on the grounds between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

"HOLI" FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the "HOLI" Festival, the public are hereby warned that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided for in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Permission for a period not exceeding six days (i.e., for the full-moon day and the following five days) will be granted, free of charge, on application to the Executive Engineer, not later than the 27th February, 1928, on certain specified conditions, for making holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways, or treated with tar, bitumen, sheet asphalt or similar materials or paved with sett-stones.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th February, 1928.
29956

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM, MOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON NEAR THE JUNCTION OF VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Manibai, widow and administratrix of Lakhmidas Haridas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY the 17th inst., sell by Public Auction at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor:

All that one undivided 1|3 share in the piece of Government leasehold land, situate on the west side of Mount Road, Mazagon, admeasuring about 33,747 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, New Survey No. 3657 and bounded on the east by the Mount Road on the West partly by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and partly by the property in the occupation of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, on the north by the property of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on the south by the property of H. H. the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah and which premises are a portion of Government leasehold piece of land, admeasuring about 63,229 square yards comprised in the indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Sethna of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1928, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Medicine, Toilet papers, Oil, Advertising side post, wire rope, 3 Rolls paper, Auto accessories, Musical Instruments (9 Gramophones), Springs, Electric appliances, Medical apparatus, Spectacles, Glasses, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

SAFE SECURITY
THE BACK BAY HERO
Mr. K. F. NARIMAN
IN THE
DIRECTORATE
OF THE
BOMBAY BARODA ASSURANCE Co. Ld.
Work commenced, Shares are available for a short time only.
Apply sharp to Coy's address:—
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In the Entrancing Waltz Romance
THE BLUE DANUBE
9 Parts
NEXT SATURDAY
SENSATIONAL DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The film that was topic of comment in Calcutta when it was banned and subject of question in the BRITISH PARLIAMENT
THE TRIUMPH OF THE RAT
featuring
IVOR NOVELLO
also
EL RADIANTS
in
DREAM FANTASTIQUE
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So afraid of speed that he travelled in a hack.... until circumstances plunged him into the driver's seat in the biggest auto race of the year!

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FAST AND FURIOUS
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Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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TO-MORROW SATURDAY
3, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
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3, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
The Picture that no language can do justice to
THE BIG PARADE
Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.
Featuring the GREAT STARS
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Opened 13 Points Lower on prospects of Rain—Weakness of Liverpool and Wall-street—Natural Reaction—Futures 29 to 23 Points Lower.

New York, Feb. 15.

Prospects of rains over the Western part of belt, influenced the New York future market to open 13 points lower. Later on increased selling was stimulated on unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness on Wall-street. The market ruled rather steady at the decline and closed at a decline of 28 to 23 points. Spot prices declined 25 points to 18.25 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 29 to 28 points. Spot prices lost 32 points to 18 cents.

So far there is no confirmation of beneficial rains and threatened strike in Lancashire has not come into being. However the liquidation process has improved to some extent the technical situation and in the absence of any genuine development, we believe to-day's weakness is purely a natural reaction and do not advise to follow it over about 25 points.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, Feb. 15.

Previous close	...	18.39
10 a.m.	...	18.26 — 13 Opening
10-10 a.m.	...	18.30 — 09 Highest
11 a.m.	...	18.18 — 21
12 noon	...	18.19 — 20
12-27 p. m.	...	18.13 — 26 Lowest
2 p.m.	...	18.13 — 26 Close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter.—The market opened weak on unfavourable weather forecast and declined further on unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness on Wall Street.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as under:—"Market easier on prospect of rain in Western Belt. On further weakness favour purchase."

Munds and Winslow.—"Believe tendency upwards."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 15-2-28	6846000	10459000
,, Yesterday do.	17000	31000
Exports to date do.	4696000	7064000
Stock at Ports 10-2-28	2274000	2879000
,, Interor Towns do.	1088000	1350000
,, Liverpool 10-2-28	834000	1321000
Visible Supply 10-2-28	5100000	7041000
Quantity in Sight do.	11409000	15045000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 15.

March	17.93—.28
May	18.05—.29
July	18.13—.26
October	17.98—.23
December	17.97—.23
Middling Spot	18.45—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 15.

March	17.50—.29
May	17.77—.28
Middling Spot	18.00—.32

NEW YORK

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York, Feb. 15.

March	17.98
May	18.12
July	18.18
New York, Noon Call.	
March	17.98
May	18.14
July	18.19
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
March	17.86
May	17.83
July	17.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 17,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 14.000 bales.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 15.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot ...	26 1/4
Forward ...	26 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.44
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11
T T Brussels on London	35.02
T T Madrid on London	28.65
T T Milan on London	92.03
T T Berne on London	25.35
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.43

LIVERPOOL.

Threatened strike in Lancashire—Absence of buyers—General liquiuation—Futures 16 t o8 joints Lower.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Reports of Master Spinners Federation issuing notices intimating reduction of wages, created a nervous feeling to-day at the opening. Trading commenced at a decline of 7 points and ruled easy throughout the day on account of the absence of buyers. The market closed easy at a decline of 16 points for near months on account of considerable liquidation, while new crop months ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices improved 7 points to 10.24d. per lb. and sales amounted 6,000 bales.

Empire futures declined 14 points while Egyptians were easy at a decline of 26 to 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool, dated 15th instant:—

Market opened poor on press reports Federation serving notices intimating reduction in wages.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool, dated 15th instant:—

"Threatened strike Lancashire Mills."

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Market affected unfavourably by strike threatened Lancashire. Our opinion is that market may be further depressed."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Some rains have fallen in Texas. Wet forecast."

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktasar, Feb. 14.

Wheat ready	4/4 4/10
Wheat Har	4/3/9
Gram ready	3/8 3/14
Gram Jeth	3/6
Gwara ready	2/7 2/8
Gwara Bisakh	2/10
Rapeseed Bisakh	6/10/6
Cotton ready	28/2
Cotton seeds ready 4/- Phagan	4/-
Cotton seeds Bisakh	4/1/3

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Feb. 15.

February	9.63—.16
March	9.62—.16
April	9.58—.15
May	9.59—.14
June	9.56—.12
July	9.56—.12
August	9.48—.12
September	9.46—.11
October	9.41—.10
November	9.39—.08
December	9.40—.08
January	9.39—.08
February	9.39—.08
Middling Spot	10.24 plus .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Feb. 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.55 plus 10
Scinde, Fine	7.75 plus 10
Scinde, Superfine	7.99 plus 10
Bengal Good	7.35 plus 10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55 plus 10
Bengal, Fine	7.75 plus 10
Oomra, Good	8.00 plus 10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.25 plus 10
Oomra, Fine	8.50 plus 10
Broach, Fully Good	9.00 plus 10
Broach, Fine	9.25 plus 10
Broach, Superfine	9.50 plus 10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Feb. 15

Febrnary	16.52—.26
March	16.62—.26
April	16.62—.26
May	16.79—.26
June	16.79—.26
July	16.92—.26
August	16.92—.26
September	16.91—.26
October	17.06—.25
November	17.08 —.25
December	17.06—.25
January	17.03—.25
February	17.03—.25
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.40 plus 15

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 15.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-7/8
Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£229-1/4

BOMBAY

SMALL MARKET—LONG LIQUIDATION BETTER LIVLRPOOL ADVICES—COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Following a decline of 26 points of New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 356/- for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs 357-4 on scattered buying. At this level some liquidation caused an easier feeling. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 5 points and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 355/- Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under.—

F.G.M.G. Broach A-M.	355/8
F.G.M.G Broach J-A.	358
F.G M.G. Bengal Mar.	295
F.G.M.G. May	298/8
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	325/8
Fine M.G. Oomra May	326/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Following some improvement, the local market opened at Rs. 357/8 and improved to Rs. 359/- on buying by Commission houses. At this level there was scattered profit taking and rates were quoted as under:—

We have heard from reliable source that Ankleshwar Farm Cotton is bought by Ahmedabad Mills at Rs. 100/- on over Broach hedge contract. There exists considerable demand for staple cotton.

F G M.G. Broach Apl/May	358/8
,, ,, July/Auf	360
,, ,, Bengal March	298/8
,, ,, May	300 8
Fine M.G. Oomra March	328/8
,, ,, ,, May	329

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

February	206 00—2.40
May	211.9 !—3.70
August	215.90—3 90

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Bengal March	295
Bengal May	298
Broach April/May	356
Broach June/August	358
Oomra March	326
Oomra May	326

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	318	311	304	297	281
S. P.	316	309	302	295	287
Rajputana	318	311	304	297	289
Punjab/Amer		412	405	398	
Oomra No. 3	342	335	328	318	
C. P. No. 1	372	365	358	348	
C. P. No. 2	357	350	343	333	
Khandesh		330	320	310	299
Muthia			315	305	291

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

100	B. Karshandas	Burhanpur	324
100	Do.	Burwaha	323
100	Do.	Neemuch	328
100	Patel & Co.	Chalisgaon	314
100	Japan T. & Co	C. P. No. 2	345
100	Do.	Jalna	314
100	Do.	Sailu	314
100	Do.	Padtur	340
100	Do.	Mulkapur	310
100	Fornes & Co.	C. P. No. 1	364
100	Currimbhai Mill	Nanded	377
100	Colaba Land Mill	Kuradwadi	330
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	321
100	Vardhman Bros.	Dhulia	314
100	Kohinoor Mill	Purna	356

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 16. Ready	Delivery Contract.
	Read leaty	March
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	+ 6
Bengal F.G.	290	
Sind-Punjab Fine	300	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	350/52	
Nagpur Fine	350/52	+20
Yeotmal Fine	340/46	
Arvi Fine	340	+14/5
Amraoti Fine	330	
Khamgaon-Agola Fine	325/27	+ 1
Mulkapur Fine	320/22	
Khandesh Fine	310/12	—10
Muthia Fine	——	
Muthia F.G.		—28/9
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	365	
Purna F.G.G.S.	335	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	——	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350	
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	330	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine	+18	+15
Westerns M.G.	——	
Westerns H.G	——	
Cumbonta	455	
Miraj/Sangli	395	May
Compta Good	400	+32 +29
Dhollera	——	
Kadi/Viramgam	——	

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Associations Ltd.)

Bombay, Feb. 16

Ready	21 7 3
Falguna	21 7 9
Chaitra	21 8 3
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 3
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	59 7 0
London—Ready	26.1/4
Forward	26-1/4
London—Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7-1/8
Closing	2 7-1/8
New York Cent	57-3/8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Falguna	59/8	59/8	59/7	59/8
Chaitra	59/9	59/9	59/8	59/9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

B C RATE:—
T T 1-5-29-32
D D 1-5-15-16

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 Feb.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32.
Bank's selling TT 1|5 29|32 March.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 April.
Bank's buying T T 1|6
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 March.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 275
Bank's buying T T 273-1-2
Bank's buying D D 272-1-2
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268-1-2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 3|4
Bank's buying 60 Days 125 1|4

HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling D D 137 1|2

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174-3 4

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-3-4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 7|16 14th inst.
Shanghai|London 2-7-1|8 15th inst.
London|Japan 1|11-1|8
London|Paris 124.00 14th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 14th inst.
dLondon|Switzerland 25.34 14th inst.
London|Italy 92.05 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 15th 4.411 14th £4.4.10 1|2.
Silver London Ready 15th 26 1|4. 14th 26 5|16.
Silver London Forward 15th 26 1|4. 14th 26 5|16.
LSilver New York Ready 15th 57 5|16 14th 57 1|2.
London Discounts 3 mos. 15th 4 3|16 p.c. 14th 4 3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos. 15th 4 3|16 p.c. 14th 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 1|2 per cent. 6 mos. 5 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb 16

3 months 4-3|16 per cent.
6 months 4-3|16 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One|Three Months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3 1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4 3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4 3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 1/4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 15.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 15.

Demand Bills 487.06

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £17-5-0.
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Jan.-Feb. £15-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.:—
Delivery Paid Mar.-Apl. 27|6.
Delivery Paid May-Aug. 28|6.

STOCKS AND SHARES

DYEING AND CENTURY DIVIDENDS.

UNDERLYING STRENGTH IN IRONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

MILL SHARES.

Declaration of dividends of Rs. 25/- for Bombay Dyeing and Rs. 20/- for Century Shares, was a feature of the market. Hopes of higher dividends were nourished on advance guesses, but the same being unrealised created some disappointment. Trading commenced at about yesterday's closing prices and after recording slight improvement, prices assumed an easier tendency. There had been some long liquidation. The tone of the market was rather quiet but there is nothing in the situation to cause a decline of importance. We think it safe to buy scale down for moderate profits.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tata Iron and Steel Shares are having a rather broader business, with an impressive buying at lower levels. Some holders are securing profits over a level of Rs 400/- for Deferred Shares, but there exists considerable short interest. No operator will like to have too many followers as on rises the small operators generally unload resulting in premature declines. The future prospects of this concern are absolutely bright and those who have nerves to hold these shares will be amply rewarded in the long run. Deferred opened at Rs. 296/4 and firmed upto Rs. 303/12 but at this level relapsed on long liquidation. Cement Shares suffered a small setback on liquidation. Scindia Shares were rather weak on profit-taking. Bombay Burmas were steady. Tata Power and Andhra Shares were in good demand.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities ruled somewhat quiet with a small business.

COTTON MILLS.

Feb. 16, 1928.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	400
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	317/8
200	Bombay Dyeing	950
250	Bradbury	270
100	Century	157/8
100	Central India	533/12
500	Central India Pr.	485
100	Colaba Land	146/4
100	Coorla	172/8
100	Crescent	190
250	Currim	260
500	David	270
250	Dawn	660
200	Edward Sassoon	112/8
10	S. D. Sassoon	0/14/0
100	Elphinstone	17
250	Fazulbhoy	890
50	Finlay	160
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	131/4
100	Indian Bleaching	286/4
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
100	Jamshed Mfg	47/8
50	Kastoorchand	25/4
100	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	296/4
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6750
100	Madhavrao Sed.	4
100	Madhowji	115
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1440
100	Mayer Sassoon	86/4
1000	Morarji	2030
200	New Great	317/8
10	New City	130
250	Pabaney	286/4
200	Pearl	602/8
100	Phoenix	420
10	Premier	12|12
1000	Sholapur	7800
250	Simplex	207/8
50	Swan	160
100	Swadeshi	532/8
500	Tata Mill	82/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	3050

BANKS.

300	Imperial	1467/8
125	Imperial	360
50	India	92/8
25	Baroda	91
25	Central	25/14
25	Eastern	90/8
£12 1/2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahr. Prantij	915
	Amritsar Patti	143
1/	Cen. Prov. Rly.	100/8
100	Dhond Baramati	102
100	Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandura Bhoa	77 x.d.
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	105
100	Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	722/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	112
100	Andhra Valley	773/12
100	Alcock	396/4
125	B. Burma	857/8
10	B. Burma No. 1	306/4
10	Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
50	B Tramway	156/14
50	B Tramway Pref.	69
200	Bombay Steam	286/4
50	Bombay Telephone	52
10	Bundi Cement	23/10
250	Indian Cement	318/12
10	Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1
ho 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	253/12
10	Katni Deferred	820
50	Oriental Life Ass.	1950
25	New India Insur.	21/4
10	Punjab P. Cement	15
10	Pref.	15/2
10	Shivrajpur	45/12

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|9.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 106/1.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76|0|6 1945 55 Rs. 106-10.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C	21-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	131 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	52-3/4
Eastern Bank	7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-3/8
Conversion Loan	76-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	60 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	70 3/4
Consols	55
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	92-7/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 16

The Market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/- per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Pandit" Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment January Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
January Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F B H.
Feb/March Rs. 9/1 per cwt. F B H.
July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.
Tone: Weak.

75 Tata Iron Ordinary	83/4
30 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	208/12
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95/4
1000 Tata Hydro	1121/4
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	567/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	900
215 Scindia Steam	19/2

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14-12
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	95/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1035
1000 7 p.c. Hydri Pref.	1035
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	997/8
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	C25
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500 5 p. c. Nagpur Pref.	487

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.

Portfield, Shaddick, Calcutta.
Sommelsidjk, Dekima, Rotterdam.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.

Goleonda, Logan, Rangoen.
Gairsoppa, Dolton, Rangoon.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Blairatholl, Scott, Marmagoa.
Jalaputra, Owens, Karachi.
India, Gazzano, Java.

LOADING.

Feb. 16.

Steamer Manora for London.
Steamer Tamatsu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Morocco for Hull.

S S Portfield:—The Graham T Co's steamer Portfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Sommelsidjk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Sommelsidjk arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Goleonda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goleonda sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Blairatholl:—The T M Co's steamer Blairatholl will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general Cargo.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Vasna.—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th February 1928

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.939 inches (.022 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.852 inches (.008 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.058 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.6 degrees (2.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 63.0 degrees (5.6 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Relative Humdity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 49 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 184 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

WEATHER REPORTS

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

The weather has been dry over the country except a few falls of rain in extreme north. A fresh western disturbance is affecting the frontier and the temperature is rising in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sialkot quarter of an inch; Rawalpindi half and Murree quarter.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. 47/6 Feb. s'ment Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. 47/1-1/2 Feb. s'ment Sellers
Wheat, South Australian 48/9 Afloat Paid
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 49/6 May/June s'ment Buyers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,

C & F Calcutta,		
Feb./Mar.	per cwt.	14/1-1/2
July/Sept.	per cwt.	14/4-1/2
C & F Bombay,		
July/Sept.	per cwt.	14/5-1/2
C & F Karachi,		
July/Sept.	per cwt.	14/6-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/3-3/4 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Buyers Feb.-Mar. £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Buyers Feb.-Mar. £17-12-6.
Rapeseed. Toria, Ton.—
Shipment Buyers Feb.-Mar. £18-7-6.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

in-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,068	2,00,943	2,77,791
Central India	3,134	1,82,600	1,89,347
Barsi and Nagar	1,690	1,98,522	1,49,417
Hyderabad-Gaorani	956	80,883	49,694
Berar	3,388	4,11,003	4,17,709
Central Provinces	1,944	1,75,939	1,52,614
Total Oomras	13,180	12,49,890	12,36,472
Dholera	1,796	62,929	56,611
N.-W. Provinces		60,559	51,217
Rajputana	474	26,643	23,925
Sind-Punjab	2,916	1,11,139	78,132
Broach		2,615	774
Coompta and Dharwar		3,976	20,337
Westerns-Northerns		3,808	9,323
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	370	8,018	4,626
Persian		3,294	2,874
American		22,093	79,731
Egyptian and African		10,205	22,242
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	50
Total	18,736	15,65,233	15,86,709

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 16

in-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 9th Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	2,599	2,78,327	12,7,118
Japan and China	4,500	4,16,749	5,76,529
Coast Ports		12,569	5,669
Up-country by Rail		41,033	46,691
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,625	76,115
Total	7,099	7,70,303	8,31,522

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Since we wrote a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

New York	May.	July.	Decr.
8/2/28	17.80	17.82	17.58
15/2/28	18.05	18.13	17.97
	+.25	+.31	+.39
Liverpool	May.	July.	Jany
8/2/28	9.31	9.28	9.11
15/2/28	9.59	9.56	9.39
	+.28	+.28	+.28

The recovery in the market continued until yesterday when there was a profit taking reaction. The figures of the U. S. A. consumption during January which were published on Tuesday came as a surprise. In view of the poor trade reports which had been circulated a low figure had been anticipated. The figure was 582,000 bales as compared with 544,000 the previous month and 605,000 for January last year. The total for the first six months of the year amounts to 3,625,000 bales as compared with 3,435,000 bales for the corresponding six months the previous season. It would appear that trade in America is not so poor as was reported. News from Lancashire however is not very reassuring as there is a possibility of labour trouble owing to the notice published by the American section of the Spinners Federation proposing a wage reduction in a month's time. This factor may counteract the better reports from America and yesterday's reaction may go further. Spinners however have shown that they are likely to be active buyers at any price below that now ruling so that in the meantime any appreciable decline is unlikely. Until more is known about the acreage for the coming crop large fluctuations are unlikely and at present we prefer purchases in easy markets for moderate profits.

Over the week local hedge contract prices are about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 higher. Trade reports from the Far East and the local Industry are still poor but there is more evidence of buying power on declines than has been the case for some time. Receipts into Bombay have fallen off considerably but much of this we are informed has been due to holding back in the interior. The recent increase of arrivals in the Berar markets when the market recovered rather confirms this view.

There has been a somewhat better demand in the ready market but little impression has been made on our large stock. As the Broach crop will soon be moving into Bombay and as this will be followed by the movement of the staple cotton crops, unless our Japanese friends become more active buyers, a further addition to our local stock must take place. Indian cotton is still too dear relatively with other growths and we look for an adjustment in parity during the next two months. Our staple cottons are particularly expensive and local Mills have made further purchases of American cotton. It is estimated such purchases during the last month have totalled 50,000 bales. Unless parity is adjusted soon this amount may easily be doubled at the expense of the demand for Indian cotton. We cannot therefore yet take a favourable view of the Indian market and we advise all our clients to lose no opportunity of disposing of their stocks. If they still wish to remain long we suggest they replace local holdings by purchases of Americans Futures.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-1/4.

BOMBAY RACES

FOURTH DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the fourth day's races to be run on Saturday at Mahaluxmi. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rer Prince 9-6, Mahfouz 9-0, Sheema 8-13, Dhidha'a 8-12, Khalil Beg 7-9, Othello 8-10, Zeebar 8-7, Noorulmulk 8-7, Amood 8-6, Shamsuzzaman 8-4, Rosceff 8-4, Kadoor Beg 8-1, Mukden 7-12, Baig 7-11, Try Again 7-11, Meried 7-8.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lucky Star 9-5, Robert 9-4, Ghazuwan 9-0, Cheerful 8-7, Avar 8-6, Amalfi 8-5, Amin 7-5, Some Surprise 7-13, Mashalla 7-13, Arab Prince 7-12, Telafar 7-11, Subhan 7-3, Khataf 7-3.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Burnham Beeches 9-4, Shri Narayan 9-4, Miraj 9-3, Silver Charm 9-2, Milltown 9-1, The Fliver 9-0, Co-Respondent 8-13, Georgina 8-12, Britomart 8-10, Bonaparte 8-8, Golden Charm 8-6, Jubilant 8-0, Tales of Essex 8-0, Phillippa of Hainault 7-10, Quatre Bras 7-8, Royal Bride 7-4.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Solomon's Song 9-3, Selman 9-2, Crown 9-2, Ahyid 9-2, Jalmood 9-1, Waterloo II 8-8, Harrier 7-6, Noman 8-7, France 8-7, Amar 8-7, Azedin 8-5, Safety 8-2, Hazal 8-2, White Cross 7-13, Roman 7-12, Orange Blossom 7-8, Baig 7-12, Kurdistan 7-8, Amanra 7-7, Quicksilver 7-6, Shapoor 7-1, Vari 7-0.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance about 1 1|2 miles.

Gapencais 9-0, Gamvros 8-12, Maynooth 8-11, Philanderer 8-6, Tres Facile 8-3, Stormont 8-2, Dark Blue 8-1, Chapatti 7-13, King's Heron 7-6.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Gauntlet 9-0, Poor Scats 9-0, Hoppy 8-13, Gallant Gael 7-13, Starboard 8-13, Iron Guard 8-11, Casino 8-11, Burgos 8-8, Four Square 7-13, Flying Steve 8-7, Gangasagar 8-7, Vijayakumar 7-11, Sinhagad 7-7, P's and Q's 8-6, Lowborn 8-6, Arlette 8-4, Bridgman 8-3, Thaxted 8-2, Seafire 8-0, Greek Lad 7-12, Dargos 7-10, Riverine 7-9, Prose and Verse 7-6.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Jingle 9-3, Wooer 9-0, Dark Orient 8-10, Harvest Star 8-7, Gift O' The Glen 8-4, My Lord 8-0, Joe's Luck 7-12, Restoration 7-12, Chrysolite 7-3, French Briar 7-12, L. S. D. 7-11, The Count 7-7, Polychrome 7-7.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 5 furlongs.

Moss 9-5, Fun of the Fayre 9-1, Ventose 9-1, Melesigenes 9-1, Cap-a-Pie 9-1, Prey 9-1, School Boy 9-1, Aborigine 9-1, Wild Argosy 8-12, Candle Hill 9-1.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Lucky Star 9-2, Jodi 9-0, Dilawar 8-10, Gog 8-9, Savage 8-4, Maneck Beg 8-6, Tiger King 8-2, Bucknell 8-1, Silver Thrush 8-1, Mutashar 7-9, Rarity 7-12, Sarsam 7-10, Taimurlung 7-10, Mijrin 7-9, Mozan 7-8, Sabiq 7-6, Kadir Hajaz 7-6, Anwar 7-4, O'Brien 7-3.

FUTURE OF COTTON PRICES.

MESSRS VURDHMAN AND CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, Feb. 16.

America:—

In the last week cotton has exhibited firmer undertone as a result of continuous buying by trade and operators. New York July contract flared up to 18.50 when scattered profit-taking yesterday depressed values and recorded a nett rise of 31 points over the week.

The Census Bureau placed U. S. A. mills January consumption at 5,82,000 bales against 5,44,000 bales during the previous month. This figure proved larger than expectation and induced considerable buying. An erroneous belief of the extent of curtailment of consumption, received a shock and found all reports exaggerated. It is becoming evident that the world needs large crops and dull and lethargic state of affairs during the past month proved something like a calm before the storm and exhaustive study of the developments during the past two seasons in the cotton trade point definitely to larger needs and the balance or the carry-over at the end of the present season is likely to be only normal. Supply and demand being evenly balanced price prospects entirely depend upon the outlook of the next crop. Too much significance attached to the probability of little or no damage by boll-weevil eventually is undependable and far from facts as the coldest spell in 1918 yielded only 160 lbs. per acre. Our reports from reliable sources lead us to believe that winter rainfall up to now is deficient for favourable planting and best results. The acreage is likely to show only some small increase, as, despite the present prices many large farms of the cotton belt had to be sold out to meet the loans. Thus planters will not be stampeded or induced to plant large acreage.

The statistical situation is gaining strength as the consumption is increasing at a greater rate than production. This underlying strength with any adverse crop factor is bound to result in materially higher prices and we think present prices are cheap and strongly advise buying in all easier markets.

Bombay:—

The local market fully reflected the firmness of American cotton and established a rise of Rs. 9 over the week in the price of M. G. Broach for April-May delivery which is quoted to-day Rs. 357.

Despite pessimistic ideas held by a certain section of firms in the local market price movements show return of confidence. The accumulation of stocks is largely made up of untenderable low quality of cotton and receipts here and in the interior show a noticeable falling off dismissing all ideas of a large crop.

The Broach crop is expected to move shortly and is of a good staple. The spinners in this country are encentrating on production of fine yarns and need of nice cotton is imperative.

There are signs of increased demands in Europe, but scarcity of good grades is checking business. Japan has to buy considerable quantity and when demand revives, it is likely that there will not be enough cotton available. Scarcity of low and medium grades of American cotton is bound to take care of a bulk of local low grade. The underlying causes point to a condition similar to the plight of Tantalus with "water, water all round and not a drop to drink." Bears will not find suitable cotton to tender against the unprotected short interest and hedges against inferior qualities together with eventual hedge purchases against option; business will drive prices considerably higher. We cannot, but, advise purchases on declines.

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

As at present arranged, the Simon Commission will visit Guntur on their way to Madras, arriving at Madras on the 26th instant. After a four days' stay in Madras, the Commission will proceed to Tanjore.—A. P.

5H. FETE

THE CABARET

will be continued on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
at 10-30 p. m.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/-

FULL CABARET

and SPECIAL TURNS.

There will not be any ball room dancing in the Cabaret; dancing will be held in the

RIO DANCE HALL

in pleasant surroundings. Suppers served nightly.

RIO DANCE HALL

OPEN TO ALL

Re. 1/- Admission Re. 1/-

INDIAN CATHOLICS AND SIMON COMMISSION

AN APPEAL FOR BOYCOTT

Mr. J. K. Mehta, President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has addressed the following appeal to East Indian Cathelics of the Suburbs Bombay:—

Friends,—I am deeply pained to read of a public meeting proposed to be held on Sunday, the 19th instant, at Bandra of East Indian Catholics with the express object of showing confidence of the East Indian Catholics in the Simon Commission. You cannot be unaware of the deep resentment caused throughout the country by the appointment of this Commission. All the communities and schools of thought have with one voice condemned the Commission and have resolved to boycott the same. It is, therefore, sad and regrettable that the East Indian Catholics, as a community, should have chosen to convene a meeting to express confidence in this Commission. The Catholics have, throughout all these years, been working with members of other religions in Salsette peacefully and harmoniously. Several of them have been taking part in Local Self-Government questions with advantage to the community at large. It is not desirable that there should be any rift in these harmonious relations and that the Catholic community should rush to express their confidence in a Commission which has received the condemnation of all the Indian people. The Message of Christ was one of freedom and deliverance and several nations have in the past won their freedom through that Message. Surely, you as Christians will not belie that Message, and not show your approval of this Commission which symbolises a state of permanent serfdom for this country. I am sending out this appeal to you not only on behalf of the Congress organisation but also as one of your humble fellow-workers for the cause of Salsette of which we are all fellow citizens, and I trust that my appeal will not go in vain. I hope that you will kindly refrain from passing such a resolution of confidence and instead pass a resolution of boycott in consonance with resolutions passed throughout the country. Surely, you do not think that this boycott movement which has the support of men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Syed Ali Imam, Sir Purshatamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Phiroze Sethna, to mention only a few names of the opponents of the Commission, is in any way a revolutionary movement as is alleged by the adverse critics of Indian people. It is a perfectly constitutional movement carried on for the maintenance of our self-respect as a nation.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN.

MAJOR THOMAS OWEN'S LECTURE

Major Thomas Owen, the Secretary of the International Peace Campaign addressed a largely attended public meeting at the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Thursday evening on the part youth can play in bringing about International peace. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan presided.

Major Owen in the course of a forceful speech first drew a vivid picture of the horrors of war and the untold and undescribable after-effects of it. Human lives which were more precious than anything else were sacrificed for sometimes trifling reasons and whims of politicians and the whole humanity had to suffer from its bad effects. Wars brought power or happiness to no nation in the world and waging war to establish peace was, in the opinion of the Major, an utterly absurd principle. 'Down with wars' must be the principle of the rising generation, said the speaker.

He said it was youth mostly that fought and if youth refused to contribute their share in fighting, wars would cease. He exhorted the young and the aged to unite in remodelling the world on the principle of perfect peace and justice and not on the priciple of making countries high or low according to their military strength.

Concluding the speaker appealed to the youths of Bombay to contribute their share towards the establishment of peace in the world by keeping themselves in line with the youths of the West and other nations.

In reply to a question by one Mr. Batlivala the lecture said that the International Peace League had a branch at Zanzibar in Africa and that the League was being financed privately by friends. He said that it was not a political body and that there were no great men associated with it. He with a few enthusiasts had started the League after he had personally seen the horrors of the last world war.

Mr. Taleyarkhan in the course of his address stated that India never invaded any country nor was she likely to do so in future. There was, therefore, little use for the peace campaign in India. It was the youth of the West who needed to be educated on the subject and he suggested Major Owen to try his propaganda there. He was for setting one's own house in order first.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the Chairman and the speaker.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-20 p.m.

Public lecture by Major Thomas Owen on "Youth Movement and the World Peace," at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay University Senate, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-15 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of Feb. 2 ex s.s. "Comorin," due at 10 a.m.

Prof. Horrwitz's Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (I of 1928) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 20th February 1928, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

THE ADYAR DAY.

The 21st Anniversary Day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 81st birthday of the right Rev. C. W. Leadbeater falling to-day, Friday (the Adyar Day) will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when short speeches in English and Vernaculars will be delivered appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Bapai Framroj Dalal will preside. Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, M. S. Pradhan and K. G. Vaidyanath will speak. The meeting is open to the public. There will be devotional music and songs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz will deliver the sixth and concluding lecture of his course of lectures on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Friday at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Universal Religion."

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 9, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 73. Total mortality this day last year was 10.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "GOAL OF LIFE"

Swami Ramdas, author of the "Inquest of God" and "At the Feet of God" will deliver a lecture in English on "Goal of Life" to-day (Friday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. All Saraswats and others interested are earnestly requested to attend.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION, PAREL.

Under the auspices of the above Union, an extraordinary general meeting of all the workers at Byculla, Wadi Bunder and Bori Bunder will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala.

ST. THOMAS' FEAST FUND.

There will be a general meeting of the Aldoneuses in Bombay on Sunday, the 19th instant at 11 a.m. (sharp) at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, in connection with the above fund (1) to pass the accounts for 1927; (2) to appoint committee for the current year and (3) to transact any other business that may be put before the meeting by the chairman.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JULY.

	February 16.
Previous Closing Rate	18.13
To-day's Opening Rate	18.15
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.11
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation	356-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	February 16.
Previous Closing Rate	9.56
To-day's Opening Rate	9.51
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.66
Difference	plus .10

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST SHARE BAZAR ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S CLAIM AGAINST DEFAULT COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court yesterday, commenced hearing of an interesting action relating to the liabilities of the defaulting members of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

The plaintiff in this suit is Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, Acting Official Assignee of the High Court, who was the assignee of the estate and effects of one Virji Madhavji who was adjudicated an insolvent in July 1925. The latter, until he was declared a defaulter a few days prior to his insolvency, was a certified broker of the Association.

MONEYS DUE TO VIRJI.

There were dealings between Virji and another broker Tulsidas Mohanji, and on accounts being made for the June and July 1925 settlements, Rs. 15,666 was found due by Tulsidas to Virji. After Virji was adjudicated an insolvent, the plaintiff as his assignee demanded payment of this amount from Tulsidas who replied that he had paid the amount to the Defaulter Committee of the Association.

The plaintiff then demanded from the Defaulter Committee two sums of Rs. 70,715 and Rs. 10,517 due to the insolvent by various brokers. The Association informed the plaintiff that the Defaulter Committee had received Rs. 64,418 from various debtors of the insolvent, but the plaintiff was not entitled to the same. The Association, however, suggested that the plaintiff should file a suit against any one of the members who was a debtor of the insolvent to recover the amount paid by such member to the Committee, and the Association would abide by the decision in such suit in regard to the other claims, so as to obviate the necessity of filing separate suits against the other members concerned.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

The plaintiff submitted that he is not bound by any rules of the Association and that such rules can only be treated as the rules of a domestic forum and can have no binding effect on persons who are not members of the Association. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to the amount due by Tulsidas to the insolvent.

Tulsidas died in July 1926, leaving a will, of which his widow Bai Gulab is stated t obe the sole executrix.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff filed this suit against Bai Gulab, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Board of Directors of the Association and the other members, as also against the members of the Defaulter Committee. The number of these defendants is 22.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhulabhai T. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. represented the defendants.

A TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

MATCH MANUFACTURERS AT LAW

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp on the Original Side of the High Court, disposed of an application made by a Swedish Match Manufacturing Company for an injunction to restrain the Andheri Match Company from selling or otherwise passing off their matches called "Hen Brand" safety matches which the former alleged to be fraudulent, and colourable imitation of their own brand called "Flower Basket Label" which are said to have acquired a wide reputation, commanding a very large sale in Indian markets.

The plaintiffs in this case are Ionkopings Och Vulcane Tandetickefabriksaktiebelag of Sweden, having their offices at Ballard Estate, Bombay. The defendants are the Andheri Match Company of which Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, M.L.C., is one of the proprietors. The plaintiffs have filed a suit against the defendants for infringement of trade mark, and pending the disposal of this suit, they moved the High Court for an interim injunction to restrain the latter from selling their matches on the ground that they were a fraudulent and colourable imitation of their own brand of matches.

Mr. Mc. I. Kemp, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley, Solicitors, represented the plaintiff firm.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared on behalf of the defendant firm.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

Plaintiffs contended that the get-up of the defendants' matches sold under the label "Hen Brand", was a colourable imitation of the get-up of the plaintiffs' "Flower Basket" matches and was calculated to mislead purchasers into the belief that the matches so got-up were the matches of the plaintiffs' manufacture and importation. The plaintiffs further alleged that the defendants' matches were inferior to quality and were sold at lower prices than those of the plaintiffs, with the result that considerable damage has been caused for their trade.

NO INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

No interim injunction was granted but by consent of the parties, the motion was converted into an application for expediting the hearing of the suit regarding the infringement of trade-mark. His Lordship accordingly fixed the hearing of the suit on Thursday, the 23rd instant and directed the defendants to keep an account of the sales of their own brand of matches for inspection of the Court if necessary.

MR. HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS DEAD

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas who was very ill but came up to Delhi this morning to record his vote on the Simon Commission resolution died this afternoon.

As soon as this news reached the Assembly, the President adjourned the House as a mark of respect for the deceased.

The debate on the Statutory Commission resolution will be resumed on Saturday.—A. P.

HEAVY LOSS TO SIND.

LATE HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas was born in 1862 and educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. After taking his B.A. degree and LL.B., he began to practise as a pleader at Karachi. From 1888 to 1899, he was an elected member for the Karachi Municipality, From 1899 to 1910, he acted as a Legal Adviser to the same Municipality. In 1910 he was elected President of the Municipality, and continued to guide its affairs until 1921. Mr. Harchandrai represented Sind Municipalities in the Bombay Legislative Council from 1910 to 1920. He was one of the oldest members of the Indian National Congress. In 1913, he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held in Karachi under the presidency of Nawab Syed Mahomed of Madras. He presided over the first Sind Provincial Conference which was held at Sukkur in 1908, and also over the Special Conference held in Hyderabad in regard to Reforms. He was elected to the first Indian Legislative Assembly from the Sind Non-Muhomedan Constituency which he continued to represent on the second and third Assemblies. Mr. Harchandrai was the Vice-President of the Karachi Port Trust. He was a dominant figure in the public life of Sind to which his sudden death will be a heavy blow.

"KAISAR-E-HIND" DEFAMATION CASE

When the case in which one Sorabji Shroff, a stall-keeper in the Crawford Market, had charged Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin, proprietor and editor of the "Kaisar-e-Hind", with defamation, came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday, Mr. Heerjibehedin submitted a statement refuting the charge against him. The hearing was then adjourned.

DISFIGURING A MISTRESS

SENTENCE ENHANCED TO 2 YEARS.

A serious view was taken by the High Court of the practice of nose-cutting, when examining the records of a case in which a man was sentenced to one year by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla. Their Lordships, in their revisional capacity, enhanced the sentence to two years.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The accused in this case one Ramchandra Vithoba Jadhav went to the house of his mistress Vithabai on the night of 17th July last and bit her nose thus committed the offence of causing grievous hurt. The medical evidence showed that the offence constituted a permanent disfigurement of the face. The case for the prosecution was that the woman left the accused owing to some quarrels and wanted to live with another man at Mulund He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the Resident Magistrate to on eyear's rigorous imprisonment.

PLEA OF PROVOCATION FAILS.

In enhancing the sentence, Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza observed: "The fact that the woman in the case was not the accused's wife but his mistress, obviously prevents any plea of provocation being sustainable. The woman has been disfigured for life, and this practice of a man's taking the law into his own hands because of a real or a fancied grievance as to the chastity of his wife or mistress, must be discouraged. Therefore, we enhance the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

5 H. WEEK

To-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. there will be a variety programme under the organisation of Mrs. Sabawalla. That night, which is also the Carnival night at the Fete there will be a special Indian musical porgramme by Miss Padmavati, the famous singer of Benares, (at 9-30 p.m.) The price of tickets for this occasion will be Rs. 3 and 2. His Excellency the Governor is expected to attend the performance.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

JAPANESE PAIR'S THRILLING PLAY.

BEATEN AFTER STRENUOUS FIGHT.

The Doubles match between the Japs Taku and Nakaya vs. Pitt and Raja Iyer was the star attraction in the Western India Tournament on Thursday. The crowd that watched the battle showed its appreciation by loud and continuous cheers. Though they lost after a gruelling struggle, the Japs played a great game. It was surprising how Pitt and Raja Iyer could stand up against the most forceful and aggressive game that was played by the Calcutta player and his able partner Taku who, though one of the losing pair, was the hero of the day. It was his play that evoked most applause and his terrific smashes were a feature of the match. On paper Pitt and Raja Iyer looked the better pair, but the Japs almost upset all calculations in the deciding set which they were twice within an ace of winning.

Mrs. Hunt fully extended Mrs. Clayton who won after a hard fight especially in the second set which ran into 18 games.

THE RESULT.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

J. B. Desai W.-O. Chunilal.

Y. Taku beat Chari 6—2, 6—

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Khardekar and Suvarna beat Take and Kawamura 6—3, 6—3.

Guzdar and Nagarwalla beat M. H. Raja and Hirji 7—5, 6—3.

Shanghani and Shirahatti beat Sellery and Waud 6—1, 6—4.

Powar and Bhagwat beat Major Lucas and Covell 6—4, 6—4.

Lahey Bean and Annett beat Joshi and Dhagamvar 6—1, 6—3.

Tuck and Sneddon beat Gopaldas and Rahim 6—3, 7—5.

Maundrell and Clark beat Hughes-Hallett and Morgan 6—2, 6—1.

Ratnagar and Baria beat Desaiji and Desai 7—5, 6—3.

Pitt and Raja Iyer beat Taku and Nakaya 6—3, 3—6, 11—9.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Claxton beat Mrs. Hunt 6—1, 10—8.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

All matches commence at 4 p.m. sharp.

Court No. 1:—Sutar vs. Taku, followed by Powar vs. Shanghani, followed by Ueda and Miss S. R. D. Tata vs. Dhagamvar and Mrs. Hunt.

Court No. 2:—Tomonaga and Ueda vs. Perreira and Gonsalves, followed by Pitt and Mrs. Moir vs. Raja Iyer and Mrs. Jones.

Court No. 4:—Dhagamvar vs. Kirke, followed by Butterfield vs. Khardekar.

Court No. 5:—N. B. Bhagwat vs. Shirahatti, followed by Mulla vs. Hughes-Hallett.

Court No. 6:—Suvarna vs. D. G. Desai, followed by Mrs. Freke vs. Miss Wild.

To play on the first available Court:—Maundrell vs. Joshi; Mrs. Turner vs. Miss Kent; Miss Talyarkhan vs. Mrs. Campbell; A. C. Perreira vs. J. B. Desai.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A New York message pessimistically doubts whether any concrete results can be achieved at the Conference. Nevertheless, according to a Havana message dated 16th February, the plenary sessions of the Conference has adopted resolutions in favour of the creation of a Pan-American motor highway, development of electrical communications, inter-American steamship lines, etc.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

New York.—Newspapers note the absence of Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy, from the banquet on the occasion of the Rear-Admiral Plunkett's retirement owing to age. Mr. Wilbur excused himself with the plea that he had to appear before the House of Representatives Naval Committee, but "New York Times" says that Mr. Wilbur told Colonel Simmons, President of the American Marine Association that he was unable to attend the banquet because by attending it, he would appear to endorse Admiral Plunkett's speech of the 21st January in which Admiral Plunkett was stated to have said that the United States were nearer war to-day than ever because she was pursuing a competitive trade policy and crowding other nations into the background.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The Liberty Loving League of Bombay has sent a telegram to the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi expressing its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas, Member of the Assembly, at this critical time.—Free Press.

INCREASE IN CRIMES IN THE CITY.

WANTED ADEQUATE POLICE PROVISION

CORPORATION ELECTS DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday a resolution was passed urging upon Government to make adequate provision in the City Police Force to prevent the increasing number of crimes in the city. The Corporation also approved of the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee for the appointment of a Retrenchment Officer. They also appointed Mr. S. A. Shete as Deputy Commissioner in place of Mr. N. D. Mehta retiring.

REFERENCE TO LATE EARL OF OXFORD.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the President of the Municipal Corporation, before commencing the proceedings referred to the death of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith nd said as a statesman he was a great parliamentary figure. His public life was scrupulously honest. He withstood slanders and abuse with a dignity of his own. His death has removed a personality which contributed very substantially in maintaining the dignity and integrity so essential for parliamentary life. His passing away created a void in the parliamentary life of Great Britain.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect a Deputy Commissioner in place of Mr. N. D. Mehta who is retiring. There were four candidates, who secured votes as follows:—

(1) Mr. S. A. Shete (40), (2) Mr. N. S. Kowshik (27), Mr. T. H. Bird (3) and Mr. A. V. Sabnis (1). Mr. S. A. Shete was declared duly elected.

INCREASE IN CRIMES IN THE CITY.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved:

"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the increasing number of thefts, dacoities and burglaries occuring in the various parts of the city and the consequent insecurity of life and property felt by the residents of the city and to move Government to augment the ensuing year's Budget provision for the Police Force of the City to admit of the Force being adequately strengthened."

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved a rider that the Corporation are of opinion that the Governor's Body Guard be also employed when off duty for patrolling and policing the city, particularly at night, for the safety and protection of the rate-payers' lives and property.

The rider was accepted by the mover of the proposition which being put to vote was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF RETRENCHMENT OFFICER.

The Corporation then approved of the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee in regard to the appointment of a Retrenchment Officer for a term of one year on an honorarium of Rs. 12,000. The Committee recommended Mr. N. D. Mehta for the purpose.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

BASIM RIOT CONVICTION

APPEAL DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday Mr. Groover, Sessions udge passed orders maintaining the convictions against seventeen Mussalmans of Basim who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Rutnam, Special Magistrate, for rioting and assaulting the Hindus during the Hindu-Muslim riots, which occurred recently. The appellants were represented by Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law of Bombay, instructed by Mr. S. M. Rehman M.L.C., and Mr. Asghar Ali, Pleaders. The Crown was represented by Mr. Cama, Bar-at-Law.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchaged at seven per cent. —A.P.

(Continued from column 6).

It is with feelings of considerable satisfaction that we have this year been able to place a fairly substantial sum to the Bank's Reserve Fund and we look forward to the future when the chief industry of this city and Island being in a healthier position than at present we shall feel justified in recommending an increased distribution to the Shareholders.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw seconded the proposition for adoption of the Directors' report.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried.

After the retiring Directors were re-elected the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

HUGE PROFIT OF ABOUT 18 LAKHS

DECISION TO PAY FINAL DIVIDEND OF 10 P. C.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India Limited, presided over by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bart.) it was resolved to pay a final dividend for the half year ended December 31, 1927, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Directors' report for the year stated that the transaction during the year including the balance brought forward from the previous year resulted in a profit of Rs. 18,99,966-7-2. Out of this, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was already paid. The directors recommended a final dividend of 10 per cent. They recommended the disbursement of the profit as follows:—

An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1927 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum which absorbed Rs. 5,00,000; Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year Rs. 1,50,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 25,000.

The Directors now propose:—To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1927 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up-Capital of 100 lacs, free of Income-Tax which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; To place to Bank's Property Account Rs. 1,00,000; To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,000; To carry forward to the next Account Rs. 3,04,966-7-2.

The directors further stated:—

The business of the Bank during the year under review was satisfactory. The average Official Bank rate was 5.726 per cent. There has unfortunately been no improvement in the Textile Industry.

The branches of the Bank at Ahmedabad and Calcutta as well as the new office opened on the 27th May, 1927, at the Bullion Exchange, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, are making progress and working profitably.

(Owing to pressure of space we are compelled to withhold Sir Cowasji Jehangir's speech).

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech moving for the adoption of the Directors' report Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bart.) said:—

PRESSURE ON GOVT. NEEDED.

In the Report it is stated that there has unfortunately been no improvement in the Textile Industry. With the exception of Agriculture, the Textile Industry is the chief industry of India in general and of Bombay in particular; the satisfactory progress of this city and, therefore, of this Bank necessitates in fact is to a great extent contingent upon the satisfactory working of the Cotton Mills.

I regret exceedingly that the recommendations of the Tariff Board received only lukewarm support from Government and I was much surprised to read only some 2 days ago a statement that Government have no intention of reconsidering their decision in this connection. This question is of paramount importance and I would emphasise the urgency of the matter—I feel that further pressure must be brought to bear by the Mill-owners and by the public in order that Government may realize the seriousness of the situation.

GRADING SCHEME FOR COVENANTED STAFF.

You will, I am sure, be interested to learn that some few months ago a regular grading scheme was inaugurated for the Covenanted European and Indian Staff of the Bank. There are now several Indians occupying responsible position in our service and it is hoped that under the more attractive conditions now offered, Indian officers will assume greater responsibilities.

Owing, to a great extent, to the interest taken by Sir Norcot Warren who recently retired from the Managing Governorship of the Imperial Bank of India, an Indian Institute of Bankers has recently been founded upon the lines of the English Bankers Institute and in this Indian Institute we are taking our proper share both as regards the provision of funds and as regards representation in the Council of the Institute of which my colleague Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, and our Manager Mr. Gray have been nominated Fellows.

This Indian Institute of Bankers should provide Education and Recreation for our Staff, courses of lectures will be arranged and it is hoped that annual examinations in Banking and kindred subjects will be a feature of the Institution.

I desire to pay a tribute to the work of the Manager and the entire staff of the Bank who have worked loyally and well throughout the year and I am sure you will agree that they deserve the bonus which has been allotted to them.

RESERVE BANK.

It is contrary to our traditions to enter into the field of politics which has absorbed, almost to extinction the proposed Reserve Bank of India, but as this proposal concerns us so closely I feel I must place on record my conviction that if India is to have a Reserve or Currency Bank, it must be a High Court of Banking uncontrolled and uninfluenced by party politics.

(Continued in Column

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1928.

THE BATTLE ROYAL.

It was a constitutional battle royal that began in the Assembly yesterday over Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution condemning and boycotting the Simon Commission. Both sides had begun their preparations long before and in dead earnest. Whips had been incessantly active summoning every member to the Assembly on the eventful day. If the House was fully representative of the people, there need never have been such feverish excitement. The passage of the resolution would have been a foregone conclusion. But the adulteration of the House with official and nominated members, who in no sense represent the people or any section thereof, has given an unfair advantage to Government. This made it necessary for the popular side to summon some members even out of their sick beds and as a result a lamentable tragedy has occurred. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas of Karachi, though seriously ill, went to Delhi to do his duty by his country by recording his vote on the resolution, but died before he could do so. One can only hope that his martyrdom will inspire his colleagues, even the nominated members, to be true to their country at a critical hour.

Lalaji moved his resolution in a House with a record attendance. The resolution itself was brief but emphatic. It stated "that the present Constitution and the scheme of the Statutory Commission are wholly unacceptable to this House and that this House will, therefore, have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." Lalaji's speech on the resolution was, judging even from a brief report, remarkably powerful and outspoken and exposed to the full the indignity which the Commission sought to impose upon India. He confined himself mainly to the fundamental issues involved in its appointment. He took his stand on India's right of self-determination and declared that the problem of India in her relations with England was not a problem for a Commission of enquiry; it was "a problem for negotiations and agreement." This he rightly regarded as his fundamental objection to the Commission. He did not deny the ultimate responsibility of Parliament, but, he said, "Parliament's sanction was automatic when the Government in power accepted the agreement." Even assuming that a Commission of Enquiry as different from a genuine Round Table Conference for negotiations and agreement was necessary, Lalaji marvelled how seven foreigners, whose "ignorance of India, India's history, and Indian polities was said to be their great qualification", could solve the vast and complicated problems of India. "Circumstanced as they were, with the best of intentions and motives, the Commissioners could only be gramaphones of the bureaucracy and of the Secretary of State for India. The recent progress of the Commission, stage-managed by officials and its flagrantly misleading communiques show that Lalaji's suspicions are not ill-founded. Referring to Lord Birkenhead's threat that India would be in a welter of anarchy if the British withdrew, Lalaji asked: "Can there be a worse anarchy than that imposed by law enforced at the point of bayonet?" As regards the minorities in India for whom Lord Birkenhead professed so much sympathy, Lalaji neatly retorted by saying that if the people of India had done little for the minorities, Government had done less. Government had only fed them on promises and would continue to do so, Lalaji concluded with a passionate appeal to the Muslims not to be "misled by the professions of this hypocritical Government."

Mr. Crerar, speaking on behalf of Government, acquitted himself as a typical official. He did not meet Lalaji's arguments, but harped on the grievances of minorities. He quoted Lord Acton who said: "The test of Liberty is the position and security of the minority." If Mr. Crerar had properly understood Lord Acton's dictum, he would have realised that Indians should first have liberty to ensure the security of minorities and that if the minorities do not feel quite secure, it is mainly because Indians have no real power and an alien Government is a disturbing factor. Mr. Crerar also made capital of the "precipitate and unceremonious rejection" by leaders of Sir John Simon's proposals. The rejection deserved to be unceremonious and if it was "precipitate" it was because there was nothing in the proposals that was new and not anticipated. It is significant that Mr. Crerar does not make any attempt to show that Sir John's proposals, of which he makes so much, confer anything like equal status on the proposed Indian Committees. He practically asks the people to accept whatever is graciously given them by Government. The most fitting reply to this challenge is in Lalaji's own words: "Powerless and helpless though we are, we are in earnest, in dead earnest and shall not pick the crumbs you throw for us." That, we hope, will also be the verdict of the Assembly on Saturday.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

It is a much debated question in India whether students should take part in politics. It has once again come to the forefront in connection with the hartal observed by numerous students all over the country. So far as the last hartal is concerned, it was not merely permissible for students to join it but it was clearly their duty to do so. No man has a higher sense of responsibility and a greater regard for the welfare of students than Mahatma Gandhi, and he has publicly congratulated the students who observed the hartal. As regards the general question of students' share in politics, it is not posible to make sweeping generalisations. It is, of course, natural for Government officials and others under their influence to say that students should have nothing to do with politics. Even they are not quite consistent; for they ban politics only of one type, that which consists in opposing Government. Is it a Governor visiting a college? He can at once close the college for four days in honour of his visit, as was done by the Governor of Bengal. That is loyalty and duty. But if in response to the country's call, the students fail to attend their colleges, it is politics and students are being victimised for their share in the hartal. Thanks to British Imperialism, the students of Baghdad are even to be flogged for their demonstration against Sir Alfred Mond. It is loyalty and duty to sing the British national anthem but rank politics to have portraits of a Gandhi or a Tilak or to sing "Bande Mataram" and needs previous permission. That, however, is the official way of looking at things but Indians should decide the question of students' part in politics in their own way and in the interests of the students and their country rather than those of foreign ruler

In his convocation address to the Calcutta University, Mr. Jadunath Sirkar said regarding students: "Let him make his choice between the eternal verities on the one hand and the popular delusions and misrepresentations of the hour on the other, between the sway of reason and the insurrection of the passions, between holding his strength in reserve till the proper time for its use and making premature theatrical demonstrations between self-discipline and moral anarchy." This is solemn and pompous no doubt, but not clear guidance; for Mr. Sarkar's contrasts are not fairly stated. Politics need not be delusions, misrepresentations, though Mr. Sarkar has grossly misrepresented the situation to which he archly refers. It is true that sometimes students are forced to indulge in demonstrations like calling lusty cheers to every big incoming and outgoing official or singing specially made songs in their praise. But that possibly is to be called moral self discipline. As for the talk of eternal verities and moral anarchy, the feeling of patriotism is an eternal verity and it is by suppressing every expression of such a feeling and by encouraging sycophancy that you create moral anarchy. Politics, in its broad and right sense, is an essential part of education, the aim of which is often stated to be the making of a citizen. If politics is to be cut out of the training for self-governing citizenship, very little of citizenship would remain. But there is politics and politics. There is a healthy kind of politics which is as good for students as for others. Petty party strife and futile demonstrations are as bad for students as for others. We speak of normal students who have obtained the age of discretion. Younger students may well be left to be guided by their elders, it being understood that officials and semi-officials have not the independence to give the right guidance. Older students are the citizens of the immediate future and they should learn the duties of citizens not by merely burying themselves in books on citizenship but by doing actual service as volunteers so as better to understand the application of the theories learnt in books. They can learn better by doing things than philosophising about them. It must also be remembered that we are living in abnormal times and no physically fit man or woman can be exempted from his or her part in the pressing task of liberating the country. Only, a student should choose that service which suits his capacity and opportunities, which gives him some training while it also benefits his country. It does not matter whether that service is dubbed political or non-political. What matters is that the service should be real and educative. Some such forms of service are, practising and popularising Swadeshi, teaching the ignorant the rights of citizens and the methods of asserting them and popularising prohibition. W wholeheartedly agree with Mahatma Gandhi who says that the use and popularising of Khaddar is one of the finest activities for students. Thousands of students clad in Khaddar and hawking Khaddar on holidays would be a veritable army of India's salvation. We cannot conclude better than with the following words of the Mahatma: "If they (students) will not be, as they have been elsewhere leaders themselves in the revolt against the Government, they must at least become staunch and true followers."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

We understand that the half yearly meeting of the Western India Turf Club, Limited will take place on the 23rd instant at the Taj Mahal, when the Committee of Management for 1928-29 will be elected. The Committee, as at present constituted, does not meet with general approval and satisfaction. It is felt that some of the members ought to be Indians who may represent the views of Indian horse-owners and the general public. Though there are so many owners of Arab horses in Western India not one is represented on the Committee. It is not necessary that an actual owner should be elected, but what would meet with general approval is the inclusion of one or two persons who are in touch with these owners and who can be depended upon to look after their interest. Few or none of the present members have the confidence of these owners for the simple reason that they are unknown to them. It is hardly necessary to say that the members selected should be persons of standing who understand the rules and ethics of racing thoroughly and not necessarily military officers, most of whom are birds of passage in Western India. The Indian public are taking more and more interest in racing here and the time has come when the voice of Indians should be strong enough in a concern to which they contribute so much.

THE LATE MR. HARCHANDRAI

The late Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, whose death took place in New Delhi in dramatic circumstances yesterday, had not for some time been very much in the public eye, but it was not long ago that he dominated the public life of Sind He was for several years a member of the Karachi Municipality and was its President for ten years. In the sphere of local self-government in Sind he occupied the same position as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta did in Bombay. He represented Sind in the Bombay Legislative Council for a decade during which period he proved himself to be one of the most useful and respected members of that body and he had the unique distinction of having been an elected member of the Legislative Assembly ever since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Mr. Harchandrai was one of the oldest members of the Congress and was Chairman of the Reception Committee at its Karachi session held in 1913. Though during the Non-Co-operation movement he ceased to be its member, he never actively opposed its policy and remained a staunch Nationalist upto his dying day. The fact that he went to Delhi inspite of his serious illness in order to record his vote against the Simon Commission shows how the interests of the country were regarded by him as being above all other considerations.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FARCE AMENDING BILL

RACIAL BAR AGAIN.

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU KERESASP DADACHANJI).

III*

One may now turn to clause 4 of the Amending Bill, which runs as follows:—

Clause 4.—S. 4.—"After S. 4 of the said Act, the following Section shall be inserted, namely.—

S. 4 A. (1)—"There shall be the following classes of officers in the Indian Territorial Force, namely.—

(a) Senior Officers, holding commissions granted by the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty, with British designation of rank, and

(b) Junior Officers, holding commissions granted by the Governor-General, with Indian designation of rank.

ACCENTUATING RACIAL DISTINCTION.

To this, I would suggest the following amendment:—

S. 4 "There shall be only 'one' class of officers, in the Indian Territorial Force, namely, officers holding commissions granted by the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty, with British designation of rank." (These are called Dominion Commissions). The reason for suggesting this amendment is as follows. At present all officers of the I. T. F., who possess substantive Viceroy's Commissions are also granted Honorary King's Commissions, and thus possess dual commissions, e.g. Subedar and Honorary Captain I. T. F., and Jamadar and Honorary Lieutenant I. T. F. Under the Amending Bill practically all the Indian Officers of the I. T. F. will be deprived of the Honorary Ranks, and thus, instead of removing the racial distinctions in the Officers' ranks, as 'falsely' represented in the Report of the A. and T. F. Committee, this clause of the Amending Bill will "accentuate racial distinction," and create bitterness among Indian Officers for such humiliating distinction authorised between themselves and the Officers of the Auxuliary Force holding the same regimental appointments. In military language, the senior most Subedar of the I. T. F. will be subordinate to the junior most Second Lieutenant of he I. A. F.!

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

The members of the Assembly need to be reminded of the fact that a clear promise was given by the Government of India, on the inception of the I. T. F., that all Indian Officers of the I. T. F. would be granted the same type of Commissions as those of the I. A. F. In view of that promise, the absurd method of granting dual commissions was invented, which like its foster-mother the universally condemned farce of diarchy seems to concede with the one hand and take away with the other! In further support of

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on 13th and 15th instant.

WOES OF KENYA INDIANS.

APPEAL TO MOTHER COUNTRY

(BY P. R. AMRITE).

V*

Money from Kenya is being drained into this country in the form of big educational funds, and in return for the donation when we demand help at the hands of our countrymen, an evasive reply is given that "India is too busy with her own affairs to think of her children abroad." The word "Kenya Colony" is still mistaken for "South Africa." This shows what sort of ignorance prevails amongst the masses in India, when really speaking help should be forthcoming without demanding.

Unemployment is too rife at the moment throughout the Colony, the principle reason being depression in trade. Many a youth has returned from Kenya keenly disappointed. During the last six years, to my knowledge, no endeavour has been made by Indians to invest capital in the Colony, with the obvious result that no provision is made for the surplus population from India. I have in mind an idea, which might prove useful if steps be taken in the right direction. Uganda exports cotton in a great quantity, so also does Tanganyika. There are several firms in East Africa who are buying cotton from

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on 25th and 28th January and 8th and 11th inst.

NOTES OF THE DAY

All In Smoke.

The Havana Conference like the excellent brand of cigars named after the place has all ended in smoke. The Republics of Latin America view with disfavour the role of superiority which the United States of America assumes to itself and they are not willing to toe the line to it any longer. The Argentine Government's proposals about the revision of the tariff met with American disapproval. This is sure to create discontent amongst the other South American Republics. They will refuse to be dictated by the U.S.A. now in regard to their economic policy. The representative from Salvador made a plea at the Conference for compulsory arbitration and the use of Hague Court for the settlement of international disputes. The proposal was couched in the true Locarno spirit but the American Government is understood to be opposed to compulsory arbitration. It is difficult to see what was gained in the direction of international peace at the Havana deliberations.

The Manufacture of Dignity.

Tin-gods at Delhi are busy manufacturing dignity and respect for the benefit of the Simon Commission. With a snobbishness which Imperialist commentators on Teutonic habits are fond of associating only with the German bureaucrats, Delhi officialdom has discovered a remedy for saving Sir John Simon and his colleagues from being charged with discourtesy towards the Speaker of the popular House in India's "Parliament." As Parliamentarians the members of the Commission should have had the elementary courtesy of "leaving their cards" on President Patel. They have not done so, and now officialdom explains this breach of etiquette by declaring that they enjoy a priority in precedence over members of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, President Patel can afford to ignore this little strategem, but the breach of etiquette on the part of the Commission is evidence of their consciousness of being piqued at the exhibition of deep popular resentment against their visit.

In Tory Interests.

There will be jubilation in the Tory Press and Die-Hard circles in England and their apologists and friends in India at the prospect of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald metamorphosing into a full-blooded Imperialist as time passes and the chances of his forming a Coalition Government after the next election appear brighter. Here at least is a Labour leader in whose hands British Imperial interests will be "safe." He has shown it in his 'volte face' in regard to India. He tells his nominees on the Simon Commission in a message to them sent on the eve of the Legislative Assembly's expression of opinion about the boycott that a Labour Government would never be guilty of such an un-Imperialist and equitable act as the appointment of a new Commission on a non-Parliamentary basis because Indians have shown that they can successfully boycott the present one. Major Attlee and his colleagues thus have the assurance from their leader that he would cheerfully continue giving an affront to Indian self-respect were he in power.

Conspiracy Against India.

There is, in fact, a regular conspiracy against India amongst Mr. MacDonald's followers. The Left Wing of British Labour is to be made to feel by these henchmen of the Labour ex-Premier that the heterodox views of some of its members about India are only the expression of the political thought of a minority which does not count. A special cable to "Forward" says that the British labouring classes are to be deprived of the advantage of knowing what many of their representatives in Parliament really think of the Indian question because the headquarters of the Independent Labour Party have forbidden them "on pain of strict disciplinary measures" to make speeches or give interviews for publication expressing their opinions. On the other hand they are ordered "to use their public and private influence" to induce Indian leaders to co-operate with the Simon Commission. So Mr. Fenner Brockway and his plucky little hand who have the courage to warn the British public of the folly of appointing an All-White Commission must fight a very lone fight on behalf of tionalis

Indefensible.

It is reported that the Bombay Board of Film Censors has refused permission to a local cinema company to screen a film showing the latest hartal procession. The public is certainly entitled to know whether this report is correct because if it is, the action of the Board is absolutely indefensible. Does it mean to act as an appendage of the Police Department or does it mean to perform duties strictly within its own sphere? It should be no part of its work to take sides in politics and declare itself on the side of the Commission boosters by going out of its way to impose an embargo upon the screen exhibition of an essentially peaceful event like a hartal procession. It is, indeed, difficult to imagine what offence to public morals the Board can see in the demonstration of a film depicting such a procession.

Appeal To Bandra Catholics.

We hope the East Indian Catholic community of Bandra will give close attention to the weighty appeal Mr. J. K. Mehta makes them in a letter from him we publish elsewhere. They will be well advised in dropping all idea of supporting the manoeuvre of some interested parties amongst them for getting the community to express confidence in the Simon Commission. So far the attitude of the Catholics of Bandra has been thoroughly self-respecting in regard to public questions and they should take care not to listen to selfish siren voices seeking their own ends.

"ANARCHY PREFERABLE TO SUBJECTION."

"PREPOSTEROUS"

Administration in Kenya

"TRUSTEESHIP" DOCTRINE EXPOSED

LORD OLIVIER ON "OUR CHOICE IN AFRICA"

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lord Olivier writing in the "Manchester Guardian" under the caption "Our choice in Africa—three alternatives" in his second article, entitled "Trusteeship" says that the idea of trusteeship for natives is a gracious one, comfortable to our self-respect, but the duties and implications of our trusts are not defined. There is no trust deed as there is in a mandate, and no Chancery to interpret the trust and protect beneficiaries, as there is in the League's Mandates Commission. Hence the word "Trusteeship" is very easy to juggle with Mr. Amery's recent whitepaper amending the Kenya whitepaper of 1923 and his instructions to the Hilton Young Commission strikingly illustrate this facility. Lord Olivier describes the administration of Kenya, as "preposterous" There flourishes especially in Kenya according to him, a doctrine that Whiteman's trusteeship must be exercised "educationally" through the simple method of inducing the native to work on Whiteman's estate.—Reuter.

NATIVE" RIGHTS IN KENYA.

AFFECTED BY CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Writing in the "Manchester Guardian" under caption "Our choice in Africa—three alternatives", Lord Olivier heads the first article as "Repression" and says that the Native Government in Tanganyika like West Africa and Uganda, is being carefully and intelligently built up but Capitalist exploitation by the influence of the earlier settlers, principally from South Africa, has detrimentally affected the native rights in Kenya. He declares that the territories in the South African Union are becoming the most ominous storm centre with regard to the future intercourse between Whites and Africans everywhere.

He concludes by saying that if South Africa is likely to commit herself to a brand of civilisation which is neither European nor British, the secession which Gen. Hertzog recently warned us of as possible if outsiders trouble him in his native policy, would seem anyway logical. —Reuter.

COTTON SPINNERS FEDERATION

PROCEDURE NOT TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY

LONDON, Feb. 16.

One of the leading members of the Cottons Spinners' Federation replying to the criticisms of the Committee's decision which does not affect the Spinners of Egyptian Cotton in other than Bolton Districts, mor spinners of the American Cotton of the Bolton Association, has quoted the "Manchester Guardian" saying that the procedure is not be taken too seriously, and that "it merely aims at the reopening of discussions with the operatives"—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO SARASWATI PUJA INCIDENT.

STUDENTS OF CALCUTTA CITY COLLEGE WALK OUT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

As a protest against the alleged abusive remarks in connection with the incidents regarding the Saraswati Puja being performed in the College compound against the wishes of the College authorities, the students of the City College came out of their classes yesterday.—Free Press.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

DEOGHAR, Feb. 16.

Altogether nine witnesses were examined to-day in the Deoghar Conspiracy Case. Mr. S. C. Bose, the Deputy Magistrate, deposed having held two test identifications in the Dumka Jail in which accused Dharanth Atul Tejesh and Biren were identified by some of the witnesses. The identification parade, he said, was held according to law. The Court adjourned till Monday.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The scene which the Assembly presented to-day recalls that during the debate on the ratio bill. The public galleries were fully occupied. The previous record attendance of members of 134 was touched and as some sick members like Mr. Belvi and Mr. Harchandrai will come in only at the time of voting, the full attendance will not be known until the vote is actually recorded. It is likely that non-official members will restrict their speeches so as to enable the vote to be taken to-day. Non-official whips calculate that the ratio vote will be reproduced to-day the majority of sixty-eight voting in favour of the non-confidence motion while the minority of sixty-six may vote against it. The absentees are all non-officials including two members from Burma, two from Madras one from Assam and one from Bombay.—

MR. FAROOKHI "KIDNAPPED."

Mr. Farookhi was not in his seat and non-official lobby gossip was that he had been "kidnapped." The lobby position was thus on the eve of the debate still uncertain and unless non-officials were sure of winning to-day they proposed to prolong the debate to another date. Amongst the distinguished visitors were the members of the Butler Cmmmittee, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Naidu, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, and Pandit Jawarlal Nehru.

At question time the President told Mr Gayaprasad Singha (Swarajist) that he should have at least observed the courtesy of informing the Legislative Secretary whether he proposed to put his questions or withdraw them. (Official applause).

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh (Swarajist) moved his resolution about the Supreme Court without a speech.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyenger moved adjournment of the debate which when put to the House was opposed by some non-party non-officials but was carried by sixty-two votes to one.

The President warned the members against calling for frivolous divisions.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Jayakar. and Mr. G. P. Singha having intimated that they did not propose to move their resolutions on the Simon Commission. Lala Lajpat Rai then moved his resolution amidst non-official cheers.

MR. IYENGAR TO SPEAK FOR CONGRESSITES.

Mr. Farookhi entered the Chamber and took his seat when Lala Lajpat Rai rose to move the censure motion. The lobby conversations showed that Pandit Motilal Nehru might not speak to-day. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar would be the principal spokesman on behalf of the Congress Party.

LALAJI'S RESOLUTION.

In the Assembly to-day Lala Lajpatrai moved the following resolution. "This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to inform His Majesty's Government that the present constitution the scheme of the Statutory Commission are wholly unacceptable to this House and this house will, therefore, have nothing do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." Lala Lajpatrai said he moved the resolution with the most profound sense of responsibility that he had ever felt in performing a public duty.

THE REASONS.

His reasons briefly were, firstly he had no faith in the bonafides of those who had appointed the Simon Commission He did not believe that they were actuated by motives of justice and fairplay or by any regard for the interests of India.

Secondly he had no faith in the competence of this Commission. Without meaning any reflection on Sir John Simon and his colleagues and giving them the greatest possible credit for the best of intentions, he held, they were not the men to solve the problem of India. Their ignorance of India, Indian history and Indian politics was said to be their great qualifications for the task set before them. In Lajpatrai's judgment that was their greatest disqualification. The Indian problem was so vast and so complicated that even if the gods were to descend from heaven they could not rightly understand it and digest it in a few months so as to be able to present a solution of it which would be acceptable both to India and to England. They could do nothing in the circumstances which would be really speaking authoritative. Circumstanced as they were, with the best of intentions and motives, the Commissioners could only be gramaphones of the Indian bureaucracy and eventually the gramaphones of the Secreary of State for India.

"NO FAITH IN COMMISSION AT ALL."

Thirdly he had no faith in any Commission at all. The Indian problem was beovnd the competence of Commissions. He could understand commissions being appointed to enquire into particular facts which might be disputed or which might not be clear, but he did not believe in any commission whose chief object was to enquire into nations and settle policies. The past history of all Royal Commissions in India had been, according to the speaker, a history of disappointments and disillusionments, and he did not believe that the present commission was going to be an exception. The problem of India in its relations with England was not a problem for any commission of enquiry. It was a problem for negotiations and agreement. As for evidence the Commission could have any amount of it for one

GRAMOPHONES OF BUREAUCRACY NOT WANTED.

LALA LAJPATRAI DENOUNCES COMMISSION.

MR. JAYAKAR ON TRAVESTY OF EQUALITY.

MR. CRERAR'S LAME APOLOGIA.

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING.

view or the other. The Indian bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian merchantile community who were interested in maintaining British rule in India could manufacture any amount of evidence to show that India was not fit for self-Government and that no change should be made in the system of government that was prevailing in India more or less for the last seventy years. In the circumstances Lala Lajpatrai had absolutely no faith in any Commission of enquiry. That was his fundamental objection to the Commission.

ANARCHY OF THE BAYONET.

Continuing Lala Lajpat Rai controverted Lord Birkenhead's arguments. He did not deny the ultimate responsibility of Parliament passing any agreed constitution. But Parliament's sanction was automatic when the Government in power accepted the agreement. The Secretary of State had threatened that India would be in a welter of anarchy if the British withdrew. "Let us have a trial of it for two years. Can there be a worse anarchy than that imposed by law enforced at the point of the bayonet? (Hear, hear). I am not afraid of anarchy. (A European: What about China?). I shall welcome conditions of anarchy as it will enable us afterwards to settle down and form a Government which will be our own handiwork. (European benches laughter.) You may laugh because you are the painter that paints the picture. In our place you will not be laughing but weeping. This withdrawal of the British may break your glorious connection with India—a connection which has been most inglorious from the Indian point of view."

COMMISSION'S DUAL ROLE.

As for the argument that the Commission was coming out as a jury, he asked, did not the jury in England consist of one's own peers. "No, this foreign Commission is both a jury and a judge." The existence of the depressed classes was not known till after the declaration of 1917 and in the census of 1921 it went up from 30 to 52 millions, and Mr. Coatman had definitely put it up at 60 millions. "What has the British Government done for these people for whom the Government and the Anglo-Indian mercantile community is shedding crocodile tears?" (Applause).

Sir Abdur Qayum: Who created them?

Sir Victor Sassoon: They don't exist. (Laughter).

Lala Lajpat Rai: May I know who created Negroes in the West, who created Negroes in Africa whom the White are bleeding to death. (Opposition applause). What I ask is: Has the Government done anything for them?

Mr. K. Ahmed: What have you done?

"A HYPOCRITICAL CRY."

Lala Lajpat Rai: I have been working among them for 25 years and have spent the best part of my public life and savings towards their uplift. (Opposition cheers). And every time we have asked the Punjab Government to help those classes educationally, and to open public wells we were refused. Where then is their solicitude for the depressed classes? It is only a hypocritical cry." (Cheers and counter ironical cheers). Proceeding Lala Lajpat Rai said his reason for questioning the 'bona fides' of the Government was based on the inner knowledge that he possessed of the currents and undercurrents during the war when he was in the United States of America, and the allies were urging the United States of America to join them. The declaration of August 1917 was made by an honest statesman but was not drafted by honest men. It was not sincere but it was purely a war measure. The Government of India had been found too wooden and inelastic as a war machin and could not mobilize loyal supporters in the country. Its machinery was to be changed to suit the future war conditions and the announcement of 1917 was made as a clever move to prove to President Wilson and the American people that the war was being fought for the peace of the world, and to advance the cause of democracy.—

SOULLESS MACHINE.

As soon as the war was over, they were given the Rawlatt Act, and the Reforms that followed left the Assembly absolutely impotent. (Colonel Crawford: What about the Reserve Bank?)

Lala Lajpatrai: The rejection of the Reserve Bank still leaves you in the field. We rejected the official Bill, but we were unable to impose our will. What about the Salt Tax, the Princes Protection Act, the Ratio Bill, the Lee proposals and the Skeen Report? These are your credentials for proving your 'bona fides'! (Applause).

I say the Government and the Anglo-Indian mercantile community have absolutely no intention of leaving us. We are told we are not fit to lead our army, to manage our finances and to run ou railways. Are we then fit only to pay taxes and is our trustee to swallow every penny of the trust? (Applause). The Indian people have been emasculated by this soulless machine of Government which only knows how to grind and crush and not to construct. I make a special appeal to my Muslim friends: Do not be misled by the professions of this hypocritical Government. Remember the partition of Bengal and the Treaty of Sevres. Remember that the Government has emasculated the people and that a hundred million are not even getting their bread twice daily, (Shame, shame) and let me tell the Government that powerless and helpless though we are, we are in earnest, in dead earnest, not to pick the crumbs you throw for us."

The President, Mr. Patel declared that the issue before the House was whether they should or should not co-operate with the Simon Commission and that in the interest of the debate, he would call upon Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan to move his amendment if others withdrew theirs.

This having been done by all excepting Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah whose amendments were, however, ruled out of order, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan was called upon to move his amendment.—A. P.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan moved:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government that in the opinion of the Assembly, the procedure put forward by the Commission, merits a favourable consideration of this Assembly."

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan met with an ovation from the official, nominated, Muslim and European benches as he rose to speak. His speech was punctuated throughout by cheers of the Treasury benches and interruption from the Opposition benches.—Free Press.

NOT FOR BLIND CO-OPERATION.

Mian Mohammad Shah Niwaz said Lala Lajpat Rai would admit that there was not a single case in the history of the world showing that a foreign nation abandoned a country for natives to govern themselves. They had to admit and take into consideration the presence of the British in India when judging questions of kind now under consideration. "We say that our position in India is bad. Will you better it? They say that our position in India is bad. Will you better it? They say: We will. Some of us think that they are honest in promising and others say that they are dishonest. There comes the difference." He was not in favour of blind co-operation. But if they wanted to let the people of England know the grievances of Indians then they must put forward their grievances before the Commission.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

The Hon. Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, supported the amendment. He asked the House to realise that issues of greatest moment were under discussion and therefore these issues must be dispassionately considered. It was natural that some apprehensions should be felt when an important announcement as the appointment of the Commission was made; but much had since occurred and several authoritative pronouncements had been made, which, if properly regarded and construed, enabled the Assembly to view with greater certainty and understanding the position in which they stood. He would endeavour to avoid anything that might partake of or tend to provoke acrimony or prejudice. They only axiom on which he could proceed was that the conclusion of a great transaction which had now been opened must rest in the last resort with the authority and the responsibility of Parliament. This axiom must of course be considered in the light of the policy of Parliament declared more than ten years ago and accepted by all the political parties in England and in the further light of the most recent debates which had emphasised the equally unanimous desire for securing the largest possible measure of agreement with the political opinion in India. There were some who would reject the proposition. But if they were prepared to admit that a reasonable man was under a moral and intellectual obligation to form his opinions on reasonable basis the title to such an opinion became much more difficult. Every aspect of the question must be regarded in the light of the actual facts of the cases. They must avoid the error, condemned by Lord Acton, of making the splendour of words do duty for realities."

NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

It had been alleged that no reforms enquiry was necessary because the fulfilment of all conditions requisite to full responsible government in India was a patent and established fact. It had been differently alleged that any enquiry would be sham because a complete series of preconceived decisions had already been arrived at. Both the allegations were equally remote from the fact. The enquiry was necessary. He was fortified in that belief by the views expressed by the signatories of the Minority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee which contemplated with approval the appointment off the Royal Commission with freer terms of reference, and a larger scope of enquiry than their own

(Continued on next page.)

PAN-AMERICANISM.

Crisis in Havana Conference.

DRAMATIC ABSENCE OF DELEGATES.

DR. PUEYRREDOM RESIGNS

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Havana.—Indications that a crisis has arisen at the Pan-American Conference, have been followed by the dramatic absence of the Argentine delegates from yesterday's session of the Committee on affairs of the Pan-American Union. The rumour has rapidly spread that Doctor Pueyrredom has resigned the Chairmanship of the Argentine Delegation and also the Ambassadorship at Washington.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

FLOOD OF PROTESTS

LONDON, Feb. 16.

New York.—According to the "Evening Post's" Washington correspondent, as a result of the flood of protests against the Government's naval programme, the Congress is likely to make considerable cuts in the original estimate for 25 cruisers demanded by the Navy Department, which may be limited to 15, while the appropriation for submarines may be deleted as the result of the sinking of S4 and Senator Kellogg's recent gesture in favour of the abandonment of submarines.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

DECIDES TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Montreal.—The "Star" reports that the United States Steel Corporation has decided to establish itself in Canada and build big factories for the Canadian market and export.—Reuter's Special.

GENEVA OPIUM CONVENTION

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Locker Lampson said that the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 had not yet been enforced because three out of seven ratifications by members of the Council of League were still lacking, and Government were doing their best to encourage other countries to ratify the Convention.

Replying to questions, Mr. Amery stated that he understood that negotiations were progressing between various commercial interests concerned for participation of the American capital in the Turkish Petroleum Company.—Reuter.

Capt. Hert Hinkler arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome at 1-35 on Thursday afternoon.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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TUKOJI-MILLER MARRIAGE

KOLAHPUR MAHARAJAH AGAINST?

EX-MAHARAJAH LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE. C. I. Feb. 16.

The interest in Tukojirao-Miller wedding is waning here. Through the instrumentality of Jadhava brothers and Borade the A. D. C. S. of the ex-Maharaja some meetings were convened here. The meetings of the Dhangar community were poorly attended and the co-operation of the superintendent of the Malharashram was sought by getting the boarders to attend the meeting. The Marathas residing in Indore also met to consider the advisability of the conversion of Miss Miller. Messrs Wable, Garud and others who are held in esteem at Indore showed their disapproval of this projected wedding. Some "huzurias" and menial servants of the ex-Maharajah haranged at the meeting but no one listended to their arguments. The Dhangars dispersed after a heated discussion. They are again going to meet on next Monday.

All sensible people at Indore deplore this third marriage of the ex-Maharaja. I hear the names of Messrs Karnik, Sonalkar, Suley, Kotwal and others freely mentioned as cooperating with Dr Gosavi in taking part in Miss Miller's Shudhi and conversion. I learn Mr. Rashid has gone to Madras to meet the ex-Maharaja with a special message from the Cabinet, and the Prime Minister of Indore. One does not know what this mysterious message is It is reported that Mr. Javalkar was paid Rs. 500 for initial expences in this conversion. A leading pleader here who knows Mr. B. V. Jadha the ex-Minister of Education, told me that it is not true that Mr. Jadhav is taking part in this Miller conversion. The late Jotiba Fulle who fourded the Satya Somaj was a great reformer and a staunch monogamist. It is not possible that sincere Satya Somajists would cooperate in this so-called 'Shudhi". They would regard it as 'shudh.' I am informed that there is a keen competition between Dr. Kurtokoti, the ex-Shankeracharya and Mr. Javalkar. Both the parties are vieing with each other in taking part in this conversion of Miss Miller. Some leading lawyers of Indore were consulted by the members of Holker family and the consensus of legal opinion is that this marriage will be invalid. I hear that the Ex-Maharaja is leaving for Europe on the 22nd instant and berths have been already reserved. A leader of the Marathas tells me that Kshatrya Jagat Guru Shankracharya of the Marathas, Kolhapur, is not in favour of this Miller conversion,, and so also H. H. Rajaram. Maharaj Chatrapati.

TUKOJI RAO AND MISS MILLER LEAVE FOR BANGALORE.

WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE IN POONA ?

COLOMBO, Feb. 16.

The ex-Maharaja of Indore and Miss Miller left Nuwara Eliya this afternoon, for Bangalore by a special train.

The conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism will be immediately followed by their wedding, probably at Poona.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Merguli, Feb. 16. The Royal Air Force Flying boats left for Penang at nine this morning.—A. P.

Patna, Feb. 16. His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will leave Patna on February 20 on a tour extending over twelve days during which His Excellency will visit Darbhanga, Motihari and Bettiah. The Governor will return to Patna on March 2nd.—A.P.

Rangoon, Feb. 15. The strike at the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Dockyard at Dalla has terminated the rest of the strikers having returned to work.—A. P.

Rangoon, Feb. 15. In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, a resolution to the effect that the appointment of a special for the suppression of crime in Pegu division was not necessary eveked heated discussion.

The resolution was pressed to a division and lost, eighteen voting for and forty-two against.

New Delhi, Feb. 16.—The annual grand scout rally will be held on February 20 at Feroz Shah Kotla outside Delhi Gate. The Chief Commissioner will give away the competition flag and other trophies to the winning patrols. Attractive displays of variety will be given between Actual rally will follow later.—Free Press.

New Delhi, Feb. 16.—Princes are pouring in every day to attend the forthcoming session of the Princes' Chamber. The Maharaja of Alwar has arrived and is staying in Raisina.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

The death has occurred of Sir Francis Oldfield, former Puisne Judge, Madras High Court.—Reuter's Special.

Malta.—Lieutenant-Commander Hon. E. R. Spencer, brother of Earl Spencer, died as a result of being thrown from a horse, his skull being fractured.—Reuter's Special.

Singapore, Feb. 16—Four royal air force flying boats on flight to Singapore and Australia have arrived at Penang, covering 500 miles from Mergui, Burma in seven hours. They will remain at Penang for a week.—Reuter.

"ANARCHY PREFERABLE TO SUBJECTION,"

(Continued from page 7.)

and also by the terms of Pandit Motilal's resolution in the Assembly on that Report. It had been contended that the present system of Government had succeeded, and with equal emphasis, it had been contended that it had failed. How were these opposing contentions to be judged except by an assessment of the results which must be one of the earliest preoccupations of any agency of enquiry.

Lord Acton summed up in a phrase a lifetime of political reflection and historical research when he said, "The test of liberty is the positon and security of the minority." Was there not here much matter for enquiry in India? The position of the minority communities, joint or separate electorates, financial settlement with provinces, readjustment of provincial areas, and communal differences, were these not still acute outstanding controversies to be settled by an enquiry? But some might say "We propose to enquire into these matters and settle them ourselves." He had no quarrel with that position; but so far not much progress had been made towards that achievement. If new paths were to be explored and new experiments to be devised there was crtainly an enquiry necessary. To proceed otherwise and gamble with the future was to court disaster.

"COUNSELS OF RECKLESSNESS."

Surveying the events of the last few years and even the last few weeks he noticed that there was evidence of actions proceeding from counsels of recklessness. He entirely denied that there had ever been reason or justification for counsels of despair. "We would be acting wisely if we collaborate in an impartial and authoritative enquiry conducted by the expedient of an entirely new order, though fulfilling in every practical particular what had so often been required but never so far in such near prospect of realisation." He referred to the proposals put forward by the Commission regarding its procedure and the subsequent proceedings and the scheme announced by His Majesty's Government. He considered the manifesto of some nationalist leaders as a precipitate and unceremonious rejection of a considered and well weighed document drawn up by one of the most eminent British statesmen. "Was it because those who would urge this precipitate step upon the House and upon all other persons concerned were acutely conscious that it was a formidable and convincing reply to the position which they themselves had hitherto with equal precipitency taken? Was it because they sought by this means to prevent the contents of this document from receiving a full and fair consideration from reasonable and moderate opinion throughout the country?" He hoped the House would not permit itself to be drawn into a course so ill-considered and so imprudent. He did not think that many communities and interests which had proposals to put forward and grievances to be redressed, would neglect the most powerful instrument which was now within their grasp.

RESPONSE TO CHALLENGE.

Concluding, the Home Member said: "Times of crises may arise, may pass and may make an indelible mark for the good or the evil on the destiny of the States or our own personal fortunes without creating at the moment any clear perception of what has happened, what is happening and what the consequences may be. In what we recognise with the easy familiarity of informed posterity as times pregnant with portentous changes, contemporary spectators and even some of the principal actors on the scene appear to have moved unconscious and unaware. This is also a time prolific of fateful issues, but none of us here present has now or will hereafter have, any excuse for failure to recognise that this is so. Issues are too clear, facts too apparent, the omens too unambiguous, the opportunity which may be seized or lost too obvious to permit of that. A situation so plain in its challenge, so insistent in its demands, ought to receive from us the best response we can give. In the words of the Viceroy, whatever men may be tempted to think at the present moment, I dare predict that the searching inquest of history will not fail to return judgment against those who sought to use their power to hinder when it was in their power to help." (Loud Applause).

BRITAIN'S HOPES FRUSTRATED.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the Government wanted to strike while the iron was hot, and when India appeared to them to be hopelessly divided in different communal and political camps. The country's united answer, had frustrated that object. The Britishers' fairplay had never crossed the English Channel. Though Mr. Lloyd George promised when he was Premier that the right of self-determination would extend to tropical countries, it was being denied to India. The Indian people, however, stood for that right (Applause). There was no question of examining their fitness. The matter was one for negotiation for the establishment of Swaraj or Full Responsible Government. This Commission, instead of advancing the cause of the Reforms, would cover all loopholes left by the Montagu Act and would produce a scheme which would make the attainment of Responsible Government impossible. There was no doubt in his mind that, the Skeen Committee's Report and its confidential Sub-Committee's Report were responsible for the Government not taking again the risk of admitting Indians to the work of taking in camera evidence. As for the Government's solicitude for minorities, he warned Muslim, Parsi and Christian minorities, that this solicitude was not for their welfare but for the British commercial and official minority in India, whom the Government wanted to give every possible protection. (Hear, hear). The decision for the boycott taken by the leaders was not taken in a fit of temper. Even the Moderates and yesterday's co-operators were for the boycott. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's stand for the boycott had fortified Congressmen in their conviction that their course was right. Had Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was a great statesman, when he was a member of the Government of India and become a bankrupt statesman the moment he came over to the popular side? (Laughter and applause).

Lala Lajpatrai's speech was marked by great sincerity and earnestness. The speaker asked whether it was not the Arya Samaj which was doing most of the work of uplift of the depressed classes. As for protection of minorities, what had the British Government done in 150 years? The Congress was tackling the question earnestly, and within this year, hoped to produce a settlement acceptable to the entire body of Hindu and Muslim opinion. Section 84 A of the 1919 Act never contemplated a purely Parliamentary Commission.

(Message Incomplete).

EXCLUSION NO INSULT.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, supporting the amendment, said that constructive suggestions had been, as usual, absent throughout the controversy, either at Madras during the Congress discussions or at the public meetings held elsewhere. Resolutions to boycott the Simon Commission had been framed on the wrong premises. The only constructive proposal he had seen so far, was contained in Mr. Jinnah's manifesto, which put forward the proposal that British and Indian statesmen should sit on equal terms in connection with the Commission's work. Sir D'Arcy maintained that Sir John Simon's letter met the whole substance of Mr. Jinnah's demand, and those who signed Mr. Jinnah's manifesto, were now pursuing a shadow and losing the solid reality. He denied that the non-inclusion of Indians meant an insult to India. The unanimous approval of all political parties at "Home" in the matter, was positive proof that the decision to appoint a Parliamentary Commission was no insult to Indians. Sir D'Arcy paid an eloquent tribute to Sir John Simon for his honesty and his earnest desire to give a fair deal, for, instead of bargaining, as he might have done, he had adopted the straightforward course of placing his cards on the table. Concluding, he said that instead of splitting straws over the composition and powers of the Committees, they would be on sounder ground in claiming a full and equal share in the deliberations of the Joint Committee.—A.P.

Shah Nawaz said that Sir John Simon's proposals really conceded a Round Table Conference, which the boycotters want. The brave things that are said by the boycotters are easier said than done.

TRAVESTY OF EQUALITY.

Mr. Jayakar said: "I accept the invitation of the Home Member ad Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay to consider the question dispassionately. I shall apply myself in this speech to narrow the issue. Do the proposals placed before us afford us to cooperate with the Commission on honourable terms? I have no hesitation in saying that the answer is in the emphatic negative. It is on the 16th November before even the debate in Parliament had concluded that the Responsivists issued their manifesto stating the minimum terms on which the co-operation with the Commission is at all possible. The Party risked a considerable unpopularity for making even these suggestions, but for the whole of the three months, the Government remained dumb and mute, while every one in the country who was worthy of regard and esteem was stiffening. The only response was a bold and unconvincing speech of H. E. the Viceroy, followed by the deliverance of the Simon Messiah as he was looked upon which one had only to study to know that Sir John Simon had borrowed the phraseology of the Responsivists but denied the substance. The door was not yet shut by the resolution. It was still open to Sir John Simon if he were genuine and willing to seek the Indian co-operation on equal and honourable terms to meet the chosen Indian leaders across the table, understand their points of view and, if it was necessary, to go back to H. M. the King or Parliament to secure to the Indian leaders what they wanted in order to make co-operation honourable. He should do so. Sir John Simon knew best what was in his power to grant and what was not. The Indian leaders knew what they wanted. But Sir John Simon's statement was a complete travesty of equality of the status and authority and there was not any room for surprise that the Indian leaders should not have taken any time to decide that the proposals were unworthy of consideration."

Citing Section 84-A of the Government of India Act, Mr. Jayakar maintained that while Parliament was made the ultimate judge of the next step, the clause regarding the co-operation of Indians meant that honourable co-operation of Indians ought to be sought. No other interpretation was possible unless it was meant that Parliament used the word co-operation in reference to co-operation of slaves and not of self-respecting people.—Free Press.

DIFFERENCES FUNDAMENTAL.

Mr Jinnah made it clear that his differences with the Government on this question were fundamental and not of detail. There were several political schools of thought in this country such as Revolutionaries, Congressmen, Constitutionalists, and Petitioners. Lieutenant Muhammed Nawaz had made an honest and frank speech. He ehad said: "Whatever you do is right. Let me have something, as I am your man and without you I can do nothing." (Voices: No, no).

Mr. Muhammed Nawaz: I never said that.

Mr. Jinnah: You said that we cannot drive the British out, so we have to make the best use of what we can get. There are those who want to reap a wonderful harvest for the Muslim community by not joining in the boycott I say to them, "you have been fooled, and you want to be fooled again but I refuse to be fooled."

A voice: By whom?

"CAMOUFLAGE."

Mr. Jinnah: By anybody. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that the Bombay manifesto signed by him and others clearly stated its constructive demand. Probably, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, being a merchant, did not understand the difference between procedure and principle, but their manifesto had demanded for Indian representatives equal status and equal powers (hear, hear) to take part in the investigation and making recommendations only. He did not deny to Parliament the ultimate right of legislation. This equal power and equal status that they demanded could be given by no authority than that which appointed the Simon Commission. "Can a man possessing even the meanest intelligence declare that equality of status and powers have been granted to Indians?" (applause). What we are told is that even in the enquiry stage, we are not to get equal status, and we are merely to give evidence. The same is the case about the Parliamentary Committee. In the words of Lord Birkenhead, the Committee of the Indian Legislature can only develop criticism and objections. (Laughter). Similarly any other body can be invited to offer criticism and objections. How will the Committee of the Indian Legislature be in a better position than the Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association or for the matter of that, of the Muslim League? Where is the great boon that is stid to have been conferred? It is a camouflage on the face of it."

NOTHING NEW IN STATEMENT.

Mr. Jinnah continued that he had no quarrels with Sir John Simon, who had shown the utmost courtesy, by making their subordinate and subsidiary position as pleasant as he could possibly do. Mr. Jinnah referred to Sir John Simon's letter regarding the recording of 'in camera' evidence and the statement that the Indian wing in the Provinces would be Provincial Committees and that the Central Committee could ask questions only when permitted to do so by Sir John. So far as the substance of Sir John Simon's letter was concerned, it containined nothing material that had not been stated by Lord Olivier and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald during their speeches in Parliament. So, its contents had sprung no surprise upon them. Even then, they spent four hours in considering it. Mr. Crerar had quoted the minority report of the Muddiman Committee, but not fully, for the Minority of that Committee recommended a Royal Commission of any other suitable agency with freer terms of reference. That was in December 1924, and to-day, they were in February 1928.

Mr. Neogy:—Miss Mayo had yet to come then.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Mr. Jinnah (addressing the Government): "You are making a great mistake by trying to represent that all parties are determined on the boycott for the same reason and for some sinister motive. I warn you that if you persist in that, you will lose the whole of India."

Mr. Crerar.—I imputed no motive.

Mr. Jinnah:—"Do you want only one section to o-operate with you? Do you wish any decent party or any decent and self-respecting man to co-operate with you or do you want only those who come before you as petitioners? If you want petitioners, I wish you luck, but be frank and be honest. Do not tell us that we have got equal status and equal powers, and do not mislead the rest." (Applause).—A.P.

(Message incomplete).

SETTLEMENT OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE AND UNITY RESOLUTION

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO HINDU LEADERS

DR. BESANT APPEALS FOR UNITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The All Parties Conference deliberated this evening for four hours on the Hindu-Muslim question. Discussion on the form of the electorate whether joint or separate is understood to have centred round the Delhi Muslim proposals with the separation of Sind as the main point for decision.

DR. SAPRU'S SUGGESTION.

Towards the close of the debate, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have made the suggestion that a small Committee should examine the question of the separation and submit a report before Saturday.

Mr. Jinnah is said to have suggested to the Hindu Maha Sabha leaders to reconsider their own resolution to which Pandit Malaviya replied that some select members of the Sabha were considering this question almost every day, and would certainly continue to consider it; but at the same time urged that some decision acceptable to all parties must be arrived at, tending towards communal and political unity, and in no case should the present atmosphere be lost.

MUCH TIME BEING LOST.

Mrs. Annie Besant is understood to have made an impassioned speech in which she said that the only reply which India could make to the insult of the Simon Commission was to lay down certain principles as the basis of the future Constitution. She deplored that much valuable time was being lost when India's united reply should have already been issued.

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS.

The Conference adjourned till Friday. Meanwhile it is understood that at the invitation of Pandit Malaviya informal conversations are to be held on the question of the separation of Sind.—A. P.

BENGAL PREPARING FOR BOYCOTT.

CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED ON 20TH INST.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

There will be processions and public meetings all over Bengal on February 20th, the day on which the Statutory Commission arrives in Calcutta, when the campaign for the boycott of British goods will be launched. During the week ending February 22nd, volunteers will sell National Literature, National Badges and Flags and the entire proceeds are to be devoted to the Boycott campaign.—Free Press.

GUNTUR'S SPLENDID STAND

"NO" TO COLLECTOR'S REQUEST

GUNTUR, Feb. 16.

It is understood that the Guntur Municipal Council has declined the request of the District Collector of Guntur to hold a meeting of the Municipal Council in the presence of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL JUDICIABLE DISPUTES

DEBATE IN LORDS ON VISCOUNT CECIL'S MOTION

PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Lords, during the debate on the motion of Viscount Cecil urging the Government, after consultation with the Dominions, to accept jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in judiciable disputes by signing the optional clause, Lord Cushendun in reply, said he was unable to hold out hope that Britain, in the immediate future, would change her policy which had been consistent since 1820. He expressed the opinion that it would not be wise to go beyond the customary system of arbitration, and take a leap in the dark by signing the optional clause which he did not consider really affected the question of peace. Viscount Cecil's motion was withdrawn.

DIFFICULTY OVER DISARMAMENT.

Lord Cushendun emphasised that his main difficulty in discussing disarmament at Geneva, arose from the zeal and haste with which Britain had disarmed. If regardless of economy, they had kept all their armaments until they could have used them for bargaining purposes, they would have been in a tremendously strong position and could have made a very great sensation by announcing their decision to carry out such disarmament. He pointed out that other nations had not disarmed correspondingly. He expressed the opinion that the signing of the optional clause would not have a real bearing on peace. The field of danger appeared as fully covered by arbitration agreements, of which eleven British agreements with other countries excluding the ex-enemy, were at present in existence, as by the signature of the optional clause. It might be that some Dominions, including India, might be ready to sign the clause although the Government of India had entered a caveat setting forth their viewpoint as regards the various Asiatic questions which would have to be considered, but supposing all the interests of the Dominions could be excluded from the optional clause by a reservation, it would be altogether a negative clause—Reuter.

HARTAL IN MADRAS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding the situation in Madras has been officially announced. It says that the Committee was of the opinion that it was difficult for them to give definite directions on the materials before them and that in view of the changing situation, it was desirable that the local Committees should have the authority to decide on what should be done on the advice of the Presidents of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee and the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee both of whom were present. It was decided to refer the matter for decision to the Executive Committee of the two Provincial Congress Committees. It is understood that both these Committees will meet soon in Madras.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

IMPROVEMENT IN JUTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In the jute market of the share market, Howrahs and Clives showed improvement in prices owing to bazar buying. Others were also steady. Cottons and Coals had no change. Miscellaneous were unaltered. Teas were steady. Business was small. Government Securities were quiet.

Railways:—Hoshiarpore Doab 97, 98.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpore 29; Muir Mills (Ordy.) 307.

Jutes:—Albion 540; Auckland 400; Barnagar 306; Budge Budge 647; Cheviot 359; Clive 52|6; 52|10; 52|15; Dalhousie 606 s.l.; Empire 66|4; C.D. Hooghly (Pref.) 17; Howrah 66|14; 66|13; 67|6; 67|2; Hukumshand 24|14; 25; H.O. (pref.) 107|8 s.l.; Kamarhatty 854|8; Kelvin 960; Lansdowne 359; Lolhian 590; National 35|14; Nuddia 68|8; New Central 690; Orient 319; Northbrook 77|11; Reliance 91|8.

Coals:—Mundulpore 72.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18|6; I. I. and Steel 19|4; Burn and Co. (Ordy.) 412; Burn and Co. (Pref.) 690; 102|8; 104; I. S. Wagon (Pref.) 88.

Hessian: 18|2; Jute 63|12.

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The Free Press of India reliably understand that Mr. Narottam Morarjee has not received any communication from the Government of India appointing him as Employers' Representative to the 11th session of the International Labour Conference to be held in May next at Geneva, though Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., and Mr. D. P. Khaitan have been officially intimated of their being elected as Advisers to the Employers' Representative.—Free Press.

SIMON SHOW IN MADRAS

BOYCOTT AT EVERY STAGE

HARTAL QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Simon Commission Boycott Propaganda Committee has issued the following statement.

"Having considered at its meeting to-day the telegram from the Working Committee, referring the question of the next hartal for decision to the Executives of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Provincial Congress Committees, the Simon Commission Boycott Committee accordingly resolves to leave the question of the next hartal to be decided by the Executives of the two Committees, which will probably meet about the 20th instant at Madras. The Committee earnestly exhorts the citizens of Madras to act in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Madras Congress resolution and boycott the Simon Commission during their stay at Madras, in every stage, and in every form."

The Committee also appointed a judicial Committee of five members to enquire into, take evidence and report on the happenings on the hartal day. The enquiry is expected to begin on Saturday next.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144

MADRAS PROTESTS

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

To protest against the order issued on the leaders and the general public under Section 144, a public meeting was held this evening in the Mahajan Sabha Hall. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Kulandai noticing some C.I.D. reporters, attending the meeting asked them to clear out of the hall, saying that the meeting contained more C.I.D. people than the audience. The C.I.D. people refused to leave the meeting saying that they have a right to attend public meetings. Hearing this, Mr Kulaidai said that he would not allow the police people inside the Mahajan Sabha Hall unless they bring written order from H. E. the Governor. Further, he said that since the Mahajan Sabha Hall belonged to private people, the police had no right to enter those buildings. But still the police persisted in refusing to clear out and the audience then cleared out. The meeting was held however after some minutes and the admission being by tickets thus exhorting the C.I.D. reporters.—Free Press.

MOVEMENTS OF SIMON CIRCUS

TO REACH MADRAS ON ABOUT 23RD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Secrecy surrounds the movements of the Statutory Commission. Inquiries elicit the only answer that no information is available although it is not denied that the members of the Commission are proposing to leave shortly on a visit to South India. Madras leaders are interested in accurate information about the programme of the Commission with special reference to Madras as they are desirous of returning to their province in time for the Commission's visit. It is understood, however the Commission will leave Delhi on the 17th and reach Madras about the 23rd.—Free Press.

NATIONAL PARTY'S STRICT BOYCOT

"Kesari's" special Delhi correspondent in his letter to that journal says that Sir John Simon is lodged in the room, next to Mr. Lajpat Rai's and Lord Burnham next to Mr. Jayakar's. In the physical sense the two Nationalist leaders are very near, continues the correspondent, but in the sense that matters, they are very far from Sir John and Lord Burnham. The Nationalist Party, adds the correspondent, have resolved not to participate in any social function in honour of the Commissioners by any Government official or a private gentleman, so long as the Commissioners continue in Delhi.

HEDJAZ TREATY AND PERSIA

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Locker-Lampson stated that the Persian Government recently protested against the terms of the Hedjaz Treaty on the ground that the reference made in the Treaty to the Islands of Bahrein was contrary to the territorial integrity of Persia. The British Government was not aware of any valid ground on which the Persian Government could base its claim to sovereignty over these Islands and had explained this to the Persian Government. He added that various important questions were under negotiation with Persia at present.

Mr. S. Saklatvala asked whether one of the items under dispute was not that the British Government was demanding the release of Sheikh Hassan and his installation in supreme power.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that question was outside the scope of the original question.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND SIMON COMMISSION

BOYCOTT SUPPORTERS GAGGED

STRICT PARTY INJUNCTION

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The full pressure of Eccleston Square (party headquarters) has been put on the Labour members who previously had shown tendencies to oppose Mr. MacDonald's Indian policy. Speeches and interviews for publication, encouraging or tending to encourage Indian leaders in their policy of boycott, have been strictly forbidden on pain of strict disciplinary measure.

On the other hand word has been passed to Labour M.P.'s to use their private and public influence through speeches, messages and press interviews to induce Indian leaders to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Leaders of the Independent Labour Party are showing reluctance to express opinion in public presumably in response to the appeal for solidarity.

Mr. MacDonald's followers argue that Mr. Fenner Brockway, in his support of the Indian leaders' policy, can only speak for himself and not the Independent Labour Party, for it is pointed out that the majority of the Labour M.P.'s who support Mr. MacDonald are Members of the Independent Labour Party. In private conversation the profound impression created by the Indian solidarity can, however, be gathered. Certain M.P.'s seem in private to vouchsafe the opinion that the boycott of the Simon Commission cannot but improve the chances of a better report even if the British Government be foolish enough to remain obdurate.—"Forward" Special Cable.

EARL OF OXFORD.

TO BE BURIED PRIVATELY

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is stated on behalf of Lord Oxord's family that in accordance with his special wishes he will be buried privately and not in the Abbey. At memorial service, however, will be held in the Abbey on 21st February.—Reuter.

TOUCHING TRIBUTES FROM EVERYWHERE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

There is a remarkable unanimity throughout the world in tributes to the qualities of intellect, character and courage of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith whom the "New York Times" describes as the "finest example of middle-class Liberalism and a Parliamentary leader of a great and almost vanished school."

The Belgian Foreign Minister, in a long telegram to the Belgian Ambassador in London, begging him to convey to the British Government and the deceased's family, profound condolences and requesting him to lay a wreath on the grave says "Belgium will never forget the brilliant services of the illustrious statesman at the outbrake of the war."—Reuter.

SYMPATIES OF KING AND QUEEN

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Government has intimated the wish that Lord Oxford should be buried at Westminster Abbey next to Mr. Bonar Law. Their majesties, King and Queen, have wired their sympathy to Lady Oxford. Mr. Lloyd George in a message to Press says "I can wish no better colleague or chief. I prefer to recollect the days of our pleasant and fruitful association working for the great cause."

The new earl is a fatherless grandson, Julian who is eleven years old.

Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons and Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords announced that they would move appropriate resolution regarding Asquith's death to-morrow.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED STATESMAN

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS AS MARK OF RESPECT

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Parliament will adjourn to-day as a mark of respect to the Late Earl of Oxford after speeches of appreciation. This notable tribute is indicative of the feeling of regret manifested in all quarters. Papers which devote pages to the dead statesman's career recognise that his supreme achievement was his carrying Britain into the great war without faltering.

TRIBUTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Ottawa.—Eloquent tributes were paid by political leaders in the Commons.

Washington.—Mr. Kellogg has sent a message of the United States' sympathy to the Foreign Office.

Berlin. The Press on the whole express generous sentiments.—Reuter.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON MR MACDONAL'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial approves Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's telegram to Mr. Hartshorn.—Reuter.

NEPALESE PRINCE EXPLAINS.

'RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY INCONSISTENT W H MY VIEWS,

WANTS TO START HUMANISTIC CLUB.

BANGALORE, Feb. 14.

With a view to clear the misunderstanding that had arisen as to the reasons for his disappearance from Calcutta, last month, Col. Raja Jaiprithvi Singh Bahadur, son-in-law of the Prime Minister of Nepal, in an interview to the Press said: "I had been writing with the help of scholars a book on "Humanism" dealing with several aspects of human Life and Knowledge. As the work was nearing completion, and incident after incident showed how communalism, racial hatred and religious fanaticism were causing suffering to the humanity at large, a new idea developed in my mind to start a public institution with the object of allaying human suffering. In striving towards this end, it was necessary to get into touch with psychic, philosophic and scientific institutions, in different parts of the world. With this idea coupled with a desire to take opinions on my book on "Humanism" I made up my mind to go on a world tour."

The Raja then dealt with the orthodox Hindus' opposition to sea-voyage, on account of which he had to suspend his projected tour, and added: "While at Calcutta the Prime Minister of Nepal disagreed with my proposed sea-voyage, whereupon I got away from Calcutta without giving the least hint to anybody of my movements. I must admit that His Highness is a better judge than myself to decide whether Nepal is mature enough for raising such religious restrictions. I hope to come to some understanding soon, before fulfilling my, perhaps, crude mission of founding a Humanistic Club. I am as much a Hindu as any; yet religious bigotry or fanaticism is inconsistent with my views."—A. P.

MAIN OBJECTIVE OF INDUSTRIES DEPT.

CONDITIONS IN BENGAL FOR MATCH INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15

"The main objective of the Department of Industries is to foster and encourage indegenous Industries in the interests of India's own people" said Mr. A. T. Meston, Director of Industries, Bengal, giving evidence before the Tariff Board in connection with the condition of Match Industry in India. He discouraged Cottage Industry and added that any Match Factory organised under an Indian management would have full co-operation of the Government of India. There were sufficient resources in Bengal for the development of Match Industry, but he was doubtful whether factories would be able to withstand competition of large size factories.

Mr S. C. Mitter, Industrial Engineer to the Department of Industries was for encouragement of cottage Industries and suggested that the Government should organise Splint Factory for the supply of Splints and Veneers at cheap rates to cottage factories and that a higher excise Duty should be levied on large size factories than on small factories. He advocated that cottage factories producing under one hundred gross a day should be exempted from this Duty. The Conservator of Forests, Behar and Orissa, also gave evidence.—Free Press.

GERMANY IN THROES OF GENERAL ELECTION

COMPROMISE ON EDUCATION BILL FAILS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Berlin.—Efforts of party leaders to reach a compromise on the Education Bill have failed. According to the Right and Centre party leaders, the coalition Government can consequently by the regarded as dead. It is understood that Government will now make every effort to push through the budget after which the Reichstag will be dissolved. It is certain that Germany will be in the throes of a general election in May 1928.—Reuter.

CONDEMNING WAR AS INSTRUMENT OF POLICY

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Locker Lampson stated that the preamble to the Anglo-American draft Treaty of Arbitration communicated to the British Government contained clause condemning war as an instrument of policy in mutual relations of the two countries and the whole subject was being discussed most carefully.—Reuter.

Free Gifts

"IMPERIAL SPECIALS" COUPONS WILL BE REDEEMABLE FOR CASH at the rate of 2½ Annas each. 5 Complete Imperial Specials empty Packets will be accepted as the equivalent of one Coupon until June 30th, 1928.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY.

Only genuine Coupons as packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes and the complete outside cover of the packets will be accepted. Only complete Coupons and packet covers will be accepted. Coupons and packet covers which are torn, cut, or in any way defaced or erased will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for this Free Gift Distribution.

Be very careful to send the correct required number of Coupons and/or Packet Covers.

Send your Coupons and Packet Covers by Registered Post to

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Enclose in your parcel a letter, written in English stating your Name and full Address and the Presents you require in exchange for your Coupons and/or Packet Covers.

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6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	64
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	54
8.	E.P.N.S. Circular Tin Container	60
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12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	46
13.	Glare Glasses	26
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	30
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	24
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cigarette Holder	24
17.	Eversharp Pencil	24
18.	Manicure Set	20
19.	Superior Vest	20
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25.	Ash Tray	16
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	16
27.	Military Hair Brushes	24
28.	Cameo Washing Belt	14
29.	Vanity Case	14
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31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	10
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	10
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Cheaper Quality (studded)	10
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Cheaper Quality (plain)	10
34.	Playing Cards (1 pack)	8
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	8
36.	Toothbrush	8
37.	Toothcream Colgates	6
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	6
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	6
40.	Comb	6

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IPS/86

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT ON ANDHERI VERSOVA ROAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The above is a counter-blast against the ever-sounding cry of come and live in the suburbs. The Local Board members and District Municipal councillors of suburban and notified areas who cry themselves hoarse with this invitation lack behind in exact inverse ratio in the development and administration of the areas under their control.

It is all slouch, slough and slugan in the dry as in the wet weather. Long lengths of rough and irregular roads, no lights or bad lights, antediluvion tongas, leg-in and leg-out ponies, out of gear hackneyed bus, taxis and victorias, bad servants and halalkhore service, dust clouds and dung heaps point to the superiority of the Sirkar Ma-Bap. The taxi and tonga-keepers when taxed with bad upkeep and gear throw it in your teeth that it's the confounded roads and road metal to say nothing of the eternal metal stacks strewn and heaped in all imaginable positions and postures that are responsible. It is not unusual to see a vis-a-vis, a pony, a tonga, or a taxi lying head downwards in the gutter or roadside. During the last fortnight several accidents have occurred on the Andheri-Versova road which is being dug up for laying down water mains. Accidents there are frequent especially at the portion near Mr. Patel's bungalow, where the roadway narrows down considerably. Yesterday, Monday, the 13th, there were two such accidents, one in the morning to a hack taxi-cab and one late in the evening to a private motor car belonging to Mr. Rustam Chowksi. Just at that point Mr. Rustam was nearly blinded by the dazzling headlights of a motor car. He immediately slowed down and gave a turning to his car to the left to save the four ladies and the gentlemen who were in the car. The car with the dazzle rushed by and Mr. Chowksi's car landed head downwards in the adjacent hollow man-deep and filled with all sorts of kutchra and rubbish. The occupants were thrown out and considerably hurt. What are the Local Board authorities and the District Engineers' Department doing? Surely they do not think road-metal and water-pipe pieces are invested with the power to give illuminous light to wayfarers in the absence of efficient street lights? Filling up the deep hollow and whitewashed land-marks at regular intervals are a 'sine-qua-non'. When will the Local Board Committee attend to this? So much for the cry of come and live in the suburbs.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

Mr. J. H. Mody's Bungalow,
Versova Beach,
Andheri, Feb. 14.

NABHA TO MEET VICEROY?

A CONTRADICTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Maharaja of Nabha, in a communication to the "Hindustan Times" contradicts the rumour that His Highness will meet H. E. Lord Irwin for which arrangements have been made through Sir Sankaran Nair, who will present His Highness' case to the Viceroy.—Free Press.

COLLECTING TAX WITH POLICE AID

DELHI CITIZENS ALARMED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The citizens of Delhi have become restive owing to the Municipality's resorting to collecting tax with the police aid from the merchants.—Free Press.

WE WILL ASSIST

In adding a general knowled of selling methods and markets to your specific knowledge of your product and market and in securing a fuller information by trade research, etc.

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Of personally showing you a few illustrations and supplying you with further particulars? This would place you under no sort of obligation; on the contrary we should appreciate the opportunity of being of some slight service to you.

M. A. CARASEY,

ADVERTISERS SERVICE BUREAU.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Bombay.

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an appetising and refreshing tonic.

Restores your flagging energies in a flash—makes you well, and keeps you fit.
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THE MANAGER, P. O. Box 316, MADRAS.

WOES OF KENYA INDIANS

(Continued from Page 6.)

these countries and are despatching the bales to their respective places. I am of opinion that the export of cotton could be easily stopped if a mill-owner from this country goes to Kenya and erects a spinning and weaving factory. To test whether this is a tentative suggestion, it would be worth-while for an enterprising mill-owner to forward a deputation to Kenya to study the commercial position. The advantages would be two-fold. Firstly, cloth produced there would be consumed by Kenya alone at a reasonable rate; and secondly, by investing such capital the question of unemployment would be automatically solved. Mere land-hunger is useless, and in my opinion it would take centuries before the Whites could be made to yield to the demands of Indians for the acquisition of land in the Highlands. The best weapon to fire them is by way of an industrial and economic revolution. which is ultimately bound to succeed.

WANTED CAPITAL AND PROPAGANDA

A question would naturally arise that in such a state of trade depression and chaotic political situation, when suspicion and hatred between the communities are rampant, is it beneficial to put the above scheme into operation? I may assure such questioners that even if the ancestors of Lord Delamere were to descend from heaven with all the weapons of warfare, the Indian Question will never be solved. There is nothing to despair if a united front is shewn. What is really required is big capital in the Colony to carry on our propaganda.

A daily paper is universally recognised as a daily need. In a population of some 29,000 Indians in Kenya, there are only two daily and one weekly papers, which are run and maintained at a great personal effort and loss of investment on the part of the proprietors. A daily paper in Nairobi with about 8 folios of diverse matters of local importance and thought, and not mere personal bickerings, would be of considerable value to assist in the solution of the present-day Indian political status.

APPEAL TO INDIANS.

My final appeal is to my countrymen in India and mainly to the members of the Simla Assembly. The destiny of their brothers and sisters is in their hands. We have nothing to repent even if we returned sorely afflicted, for, we will have the satisfaction that we met with a failure in the single-handed strenuous effort in our cause, whereas the principal fault will lie with those who are obviously evading the responsibilities and making the tremendous issues obscure. I ask, therefore, in the name of my country, nay on the strength of the loan which we are now and then giving to our mother in the form of various funds (though this demand would seem preposterous and mean on my part, but necessity has no law) to give us timely assistance that we need at the moment in order to make the eyes of the Whites wide open. If this request is declined, I can see no other alternative but to throw myself, with the least thought of any humiliation, into the arms and bossom of my Mother, who has reared me up to the present day and who will not see her son any more ridiculed, jilted and sneered at by a handful of White agitators in Kenya, who could claim no superiority over me in point of my Colonial life.

I shall consider myself amply rewarded if, in my abject pitiable helplessness, I find a single individual in India giving close attention to the pathetic episode of my tiresome story, which I have tried to describe in your paper. Amen!

(Concluded).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC. ACQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you will have to see many more birthdays. About a decade less than a century are allotted to you. There are strange ups and downs writ large in your Kismet. In your life's interesting journey you will find smooth, even roads, pot-holes, inclines, gradients, hillocks, rocks, all inter-mixed, exactly like those a pedestrian or a rod-hog meets in the walk or drive in the suburbs after leaving Bombay. There is a strange mixture of happiness and misery reserved for you, from your sons. Two or three of them will be acting in the role of dunning creditors, and a couple of them as indifferent debtors. Whilst the latter will help you in your advanced age, to some extent, the former will worry you to death, and you will sincerely wish you had left them in the first weeg of their birth in a bundle on the road side so that our obliging coroners would have returned the stereotyped verdict, and you would have been free from all bother in life, or will wish that instead of your Bibi rocking the cradle of the worthy brats she or you had better thrown them from above the rocks into a precipice. But you can as much change the course and unchangeable plans of Nature as you would do the plans of the most detort-mened people on earth. In your dealings at home the saying "the grey mare is the better horse" will be justified. However much you try to assert yourself your voice will be in the wilderness (somewhat like that of some of the Rajahs who, however much they fume and fret to be masters in their States, are mere puppets of the invisible wire-pullers): for though, men have more strength women have more flexibility. However stout a rhino may be and may run wildly at his pursuers he is easily hoodwinked or trapped by a weak but wily person.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE AMENDING BILL.

(Continued from page 6).

my contention, may be quoted the following Army Order issued by the Army Headquarter, Simla:—"Adjutants and Company Commanders of Battalions of the Indian Territorial Force with the exception of the 11th, 12th and 13th Battalions of the 3rd Madras Regiment, will henceforward be selected from the regular regiment to which each battalion of the Indian Territorial Force is affiliated." It follows that the Regular Officers, who will be as a rule European, will boss the show, whilst all the Indian Officers subordinate to them will continue as Subedars and Jamadars, and they will have no chance of rising to the rank of even a Company Commander or Adjutant. On the other hand, all Officers of the Auxiliary Force will have the privilege of ascending from the lowest to the highest rung of the ladder of regimental promotion. A further distinction between the two Forces is this, that a Warrant Officer of the Auxiliary Force gets higher pay, and as found in the Bombay U. T. C., actually bosses over the Subedars and the Jamadars!

The only way out of this bog of racial distinction and bitterness is, as suggested by me in the foregoing amendment, to have only one class of Officers for the I. T.F., identical with that the I.A.F., and holding an identical Dominion Commission.

I would enjoin on all the members of the Assembly a study of the Minutes of Evidence of witnesses, as printed in volume II of the Report of the A. and T. F. Committee. A perusal will convince them that the Committee acted very arbitrarily in rejecting the well-considered Recommendation of the majority of witnesses—including my humble self—that all Commissions granted to the officers of the I. T.F. shall be substantive commissions, identical with those for the Officers of the I. A. F., and that the ranks of Subedar and Jamadar carrying Viceroy's Commissions should be abolished, in case of the I.T.F.

TRAINING AND PROMOTION.

It is an important function of the Territorial Armies of England and other countries so to train their officers as to enable them to pass into the Regular Army, and into the Reserve, and to lead their own units as Commanding Officers, etc., in the field, in the emergency of war. Indian Officers of the I.T.F. will be debarred from such valuable previleges by being confined to a Subordinate position, as Jamadars and Subedars. This is one more trick of the Indian game of preventing our Indian Officers from acquiring the necessary training as Company Commanders and getting higher ranks. In the absence of an Indian Sandhurst (another trick in the anti-Indian game—as also in the absence of the Officers' Training Corps (one more trick)—Indian Officers however capable are and will be debarred from rising to higher rank than that of Platoon Commanders. While officers of the Auxiliary Force can hope to rise to the rank of a Colonel. and in war-time, higher rank up to that of even a General.

Thus, in every way the Indian Military Department debars Indians in all positions of life from acquiring the necessary military training for leading their men, and rising to the highest position in the military hierarchy. open to all men with white skins, possessing some or no military ability, but sufficient back-stairs influence!

I hope that I have made out a good case for rejection of certain clauses of I. T. F. Amending Bill and acceptance of the amendments suggested by me. Other Clauses also require amendment, but they are not of such fundamental importance as to require much comment, except the substitution of the words "The Local 'Legislative Cuncil' in place of 'The Local 'Government,' in Clause 12 of the Amending Bill, ie. the Constitution of Advisory Committee.

(CONCLUDED).

CAPT. HINKLER REACHES CAWNPORE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

Captain Bert Hinkler landed at Cawnpore this evening without reaching Allahabad as he originally intended to. He proposes to fly direct to Calcutta tomorrow.—A. P.

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle.

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

BOM BA CHRONICLE

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AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—
S. A. KULKARNI,
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MIRAJ.

"How did you sleep?
You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

A physician writes in the "General Practitioner": "The insomnia of long duration had produced great debility; treatment of every kind had no result. Sanatogen, two teaspoonfuls, thrice daily, was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked & sleep was normal."

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When you sleep badly, when your nerves are upset, then try Sanatogen for a few weeks, and feel the wonderful difference in your own health

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

CHILD MARRIAGE BILL

BOMBAY MARWARIS SUPPORT

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan (association) of Bombay, a general meeting was called to consider the "Hindu Child Marriage Bill" introduced by Mr. Harbilas Sharda in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Ramdeo Podar presided. Mesrs. Madhavprasad H. Pandit, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Beniprasad Dalmia, Begraj Gupta, Keshavdeoji Nevatia, Ramchandraji Baidya, Shriniwasji Bajaj and other s took part in the discussion. The following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the Marwari Sammelan (association) of Bombay, fully supports the aims and objects of the Hindu Child Marriage Bill introduced by Mr. Harbilas Sharda in the Legislative Assembly, but recommends the following amendments for consideration of the members of the Assembly.

1. The provision to make such marriages invalid should be deleted but simple imprisonment and fine may be substituted instead as a sufficient deterrent.

2. At the time of marriage the age of the boy must not be less than 18, and that of the girl less than 12.

It was further resolved that this Sammelan recommends to those Indian States who have not already got such legislation, to take immediate steps to pass such legislation with a view to put an end to such practices in the whole of the country at once.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

MINING OPERATIONS

During the month of January 37,464 tons of ore were mined, including 3,821 tons of High Grade Ore. 29,850 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,350 tons of Leady Concentrates. 11,866 tons of Lead-bearing material including 2,678 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 5,715 tons hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery products were:—

6,088 tons Refined Lead, 518,360 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 45,319 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,060 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 10.6 ounces of Silver, 6.5 per cent Lead. 51 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 940 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products and 4,659 tons Copper Ore.

106 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 325 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE

ANNUAL GATHERING

The twelfth annual gathering of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, was held on Friday, the 3rd instant, at the hall of the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Bombay, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., presiding.

Mr. H. W. Bryant, Chairman of the Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, welcomed the guests and made a short speech explaining the activities of the League. He urged the public to help the Institution and requested Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to take the Chair

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Honorary Secretary of the League, read the minutes of the last annual gathering and letter from friends intimating their inability to attend the gathering and wishing it a success.

Mr. K. J. Dubash, Member of the Governing Council of the League, read the second annual report of the working of the League.

In winding up the proceedings of the meeting, the President thanked the Governing Council of the League for inviting him to preside over the gathering. Speaking on the housing problem, he said that it is not prevailing in the City of Bombay only but throughout the world. There are many insanitary surroundings in Bombay and on visiting them he thought if there ever was the hell on this earth it was in such places. He said that improving such conditions is the work of the Labour leaders. He commended the work done by the League and in his appreciation of it he enrolled himself as a life member of the League and hoped that his humble example would be taken up by many others. Concluding he wished every success to Dr. B. V. Rayakar in his work.

"SEA HORSES" BANNED

The Director of Information writes:—

The film entitled "Sea Horses," which had been certified by the Bengal Board of Film Censors, was found to contain some objectionable portions which would wound the susceptibilities of certain foreign communities. Accordingly the Government of Bombay uncertified it, by a notification dated the 28th January for the whole of the Bombay Presidency. They have, however, authorised the Bombay Board of Film Censors to issue a fresh certificate for the film after the objectionable portions have been cut out.

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA

PROSPECTS OF RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The latest lobby information is that the resolution relatig to a Supreme Court for India in the Assembly to-morrow will be moved without any speech. A motion will then be made for its adjournment, and no other resolutions on the paper will be moved, leaving the ground clear for Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution on the Simon Commission. It is stated that the motion will be pressed to vote to-morrow only if the whips assure a safe majority. As arranged now, the speakers from the ranks of supporters of the motion will be Pundit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The voting strength as ascertained till this evening, does not suggest a definite majority for either side. Much will depend on those arriving to-morrow. It appears that voting will anyhow be very close.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE.

MR. B. G. KHER TO PRESIDE

At the Reception Committee meeting of the "Maharashtra Youth Conference" held on Tuesday, the 14th instant, it was decided to offer the Presidentship to Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, who has accepted it. The Conferene will hold its sessions on the 18th and 19th instant as announced previously. The exact time and place will be notified in due course.

PLIGHT OF B. N. R. WORKERS

MR. MUKUNDALAL'S STATEMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 15.

In the course of a statement Mr. Mukundial Sircar, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Workers' Union at Kharagpur says:—

I had a conference with the prominent representatives of workers and also almost all the retrenched men and women who are still at Kharagpur expecting a satisfactory settlement of their cases. Out of about 1,750 men who were served with notices in September last, most of them took their settlement wages before the Rogers Committee commenced its sitting at Kharagpur. About 435 retrenched men are still carrying on there under the hopes given by their leaders at the time of settlement in the beginning of December last. These hopes have now been shattered. The Inquiry Committee has now finished its labours, and according to its recommendation it transpires 23 men have recently been taken back into service and 15 men have been taken back by the superintendent of the Workshops on appeal. This has caused great disappointment to the rest, numbering about 400 men and women who had been struggling so long and have been involved in enormous debts as they have not received their wages since the beginning of August last year.

WORKERS' DEMAND.

All this has brought about a situation which requires careful, considerate, and sympathetic handling. The Railway Administration can easily see its way to take back these 400 men. There is no difficulty to this being done. If, however the Administration does not feel inclined this way, the suggestion of the workers assembled at their Annual General meeting on 12th February, as an alternative urging the Railway Administration to pay these 400 men and women their full wages up to date is absolutely fair and reasonable. It would be cruel if their cases are ignored and it will only lead to much discontent among the workers. The Administration recently spent about Rs. 9 lakhs torwards this payment of lockout wages. But they should also undertake to pay these retrenched men, the cost of which will be about fifty thousand rupees only. The Administration can well afford to pay this amount specially in view of its increased earnings as per the latest report.

HUMAN FACTORS.

It is needless to point out that the men have now begun to look upon the Enquiry Committee as a machinery set up with a clear design to brush aside the claims of the men.

It is clear that those who are at the helm of affairs of the Railway Management are not really trying to study this problem in its true perspective. They should realise that they are ultimately responsible for all the inconveniences caused to the public and others by their overlooking the claim and needs of the great "Human factors in business". If as a result of the negligence on the part of the Administration to meet the case of these few retrenched men who are stranded at Kharagpur, there is a reenedescence of the trouble which faced it only lately, the blame would ultimately be theirs in not trying to remove the discontent by the trifling grant suggested by the men in their recent meeting.

I.Z. 993

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FACE THE CONSEQUENCES.

MAHATMAJI'S CALL TO STUDENTS

DO NOT SURRENDER SELF-RESPECT

STICK UP TO KHADDAR AT ALL COSTS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

What happened to the students during the Rowlatt Act agitation is repeating itself now. During those precious days one of them wrote to me that he felt like committing suicide because he was rusticated. A student now writes:

"The students of . . . of . . . heard the mother's call and responded to it. We observed 'hartal' on the 3rd. For this courageous deed of ours, we are being fined Rs. 2 per head. The poor students are losing their freeships, half-freeships and scholarships. Please write to Mr. . . the Principal or advise him through "Young India." Tell him we are no criminals, we have committed no crime. Tell him we listened and responded to the mother's call, we saved her, to our utmost, from dishonour. Tell him we are no cowards. Please come forward to our aid."

STUDENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

I cannot folow the advice to write to the Principal. If he is not to lose his 'job,' I suppose he has to take some disciplinary measures. So long as educational institutions remain under the patronage of the Government, they will be, as they must be, used for the support of the Government, and the students or the teachers who support anti-Government popular measures, must count the cost and take the risk of being dismissed. From the patriot's standpoint, the students did well and bravely in making common cause with the people. They would have laid themselves open to the charge of want of patriotism if not worse, if they had not responded to the country's call. From the Government standpoint, they undoubtedly did wrong and incurred their severe displeasure. The students cannot blow hot and cold. If theyy will be with the people's cause, they must hold their scholastic career subservient to the cause and sacrifice it when it comes in conflict with the interests of the country. I saw this quite clearly in 1920 and subsequent experience has confirmed the first impression. There is no doubt that the safest and the most honourable course for the student world is to leave Government schools and colleges at any cost. But the next best course for them is to hold themselves in readiness to be thrown out whenever a conflict occurs between the Government and the people. If they will not be, as they have been elsewhere, leaders themselves in the revolt against the Government, they must at least become staunch and true followers. Let their facing of the consequences be as brave as was their response to the nation's learn. Let them not humiliate themselves, let them not surrender their self-respect in trying to re-enter colleges and schools from which they may have been dismissed. The bravery of their response will be counted as bravado, if it succumbs on the very first trial.

NOT A PASSING SHOW.

I hear that during the days preceding the 'hartal' the students discarded foreign cloth and very largely patronised Khadi. Let it not be said of them that this was but a passing show and that they have on pressure from without or temptation from within discarded Khadi as quickly as they discarded foreign cloth. To me foreign cloth for this country means foreign Government. I wish this was accepted as a self-evident proposition.

CONSCRIPTION IN PERSIA

ZOROASTRIANS NOT EXEMPTED

An "Indian Parsi" contributes the following to the "Near East and India":—

"A curious legend which is now repudiated by the learned world still persists among the less educated of the world. It is held that the Parsi community are in India owing to the intolerable religious persecution to which they were subjected by the Mussalman conquerors of Zoroastrian Persia in the middle of the seventh Christian century. And to support the semi-fiction a sections of the Parsis raised a pillar somewhere on the coast of Gujarat to mark the advent of the mythical refugees, who, "for the sake of religion dearer than life," left their hearths and homes in Persia to seek an asylum in India. The inscription sins against history, inasmuch as the religion of Zoroaster, far from being extinct in Persia in accordance with the implication, is professed by some eight thousand souls to this day in Yezd, Kerman and Teheran.

Yet, whatever the cause which urged the ancestors of the Parsis to change their habits—and a natural revolt against the victorious Arabs, whom they had always considered contemptible foreigners, was certainly one of them—it is indisputable that about a century ago the condition of the Zoroastrians was far from enviable, chiefly on account of the cruelty with which the 'Jaziya,' or poll tax, was extracted from the Zoroastrians by the agents of the Qajar rulers.

Now the "Jaziya" itself, as history shows, is neither of Arabian origin, being levied during the Zoroastrian period in Persia, nor quite an inequitable imposition. For, it exempts from military service those "protected peoples" or Zimmis, who are liable to its payment. And, accordingly, the Parsis of Persia were under the provision never called upon to bear arms against the enemies of Iran. Thanks to the fellow-feeling and generosity of the Parsis of India, led chiefly by the late Manekji Hataria, the "Jaziya" was finally abolished in 1882, through the exertions of Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit after a prolonged and most persevering campaign. The very humane effort of the Parsis in this direction were supported by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. E. B. Eastwick. It cost the Indian Parsis the then equivalent of £10,000. Now, however, under Riza Shah, when religious equality is the order of the day Zoroastrians are recruited in the military service in accordance with the new rules of conscription. It is, therefore, to be earnestly hoped that Zoroastrians, who were groaning under the tyranny of the Qajars, will come forward with enthusiasm to participate in the organised defensive measures of their dear country. It is necessary publicly to express this fervent hope because of the rumours that have reached India of the various devices by which the Persians are attempting to evade conscription. May I appeal to the Persian Zoroastrians that whatever the other subjects of His Majesty Riza Shah may contemplate doing, they, the Zoroastrians, are doubly bound to join the Army with alacrity first to clench the justification of the abolition of the "Jaziya," and, secondly, to demonstrate their grateful appreciation of the new era in Iran which has emancipated their ancient land from the fetters of religious fanaticism."

ALLEGED CHURCH AUTOCRACY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is observed from Christian histories that those who openly condemn the errors of the Church authorities are punished or persecuted some way or the other.

An instance has just occurred in the Irish Presbyterian Church in Ahmedabad under the patronisation of Rev. H. Martin. The newly formed session punished on 7 out of 137 of the Church members for opposing the procedure adopted by the Church authorities for obtaining a Gospel call by canvassing.

Recently there were elections of a Pastor and four additional Elders for the Church offices.

The fundamental rule of the Presbyterian Christian faith is that the call to Pastorship and Eldership must be from God, i.e., Gospel call; but the persons concerned began canvassing day and night with the help of two old Elders and went from door to door begging the Church members to give them their votes.

This step of the Elders to get men of their own choice by canvassing excited the indignation of most of the free-thinking Christians of the Church who called a general meeting to protest against this step of the Elders so inimical to virtue and piety of the Church that they were forced to sound an alarm though the Moderator of the Church by sending resolutions condemning the practice of the Elders in the matter of canvassing votes.

There are about 800 members of the Church, but the Moderator did not care for their feelings.

This action was appealed against to the Presbytery with the objections that the elections were won by the party by canvassing votes, and that the men for whom the canvassing was organised belonged to one family only.

To decide the appeal there sat the Irish and Indian rulers of the Churches in Gujarat and Kathiawar who respected the action of the Moderator.

The appellants wanted to appeal against the Presbytery's decision to Synod and therefore requested it to give its decision in writing there and then, but it promised to give it later on which has not yet been given, and ordered that the 'canvassed ones' should be ordained as Pastor and Elders within 24 hours instead of fifteen days as per Standing Rules of the Church.

The Church authorities, who won the game, requested the Presbytery to hand the appellants over to their Church Court for inflicting such exemplary punishment as would give them a lesson for opposing their authorities.

The Moderator invested with the new powers from the Presbytery, in addition to his own, sat in the Church Council to cut asunder these culprits—appellants—from all the rights of the Church and without inquiring into the objections of the appellants and without hearing them, let the axe go.

In the circumstances the free-thinking Christians who object to the above drastic action of the Church authorities desire to establish an 'Independent Church in Gujarat' and appeal to the free-thinking public for their support and guidance.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB S. KANTHARIA.

Raikhad,
Ahmedabad, Feb. 5.

ABDEL KRIM IN EXILE.

HOW THE RIFF LEADER LIVES.

Abdel Krim, one time master of the Riff and the man whose hardy mountaineer tribesmen reached the very gates of Fez before they were hurled back by the French in one of th fiercest series of engagements since the Great War, is supporting his banishments at Saint-Denis, in the island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean, with true Oriental patience.

The Sultan of the Rif" (writes Mr. Roger-Mathieu in the "Daily Mail", took with him only two wives out of his numerous harem They were his favourites, Fatima and Aicha. His other companions in exile are his brother, Si Mohammed, his uncle Abdeslem his mother, and his two sisters, and the families of his brother and his uncle. During the long voyage from Casablanca, the chief port of Morocco, to Reunion, a son was born to him, so that he now has three sons.

LIVING IN COUNTRY HOUSE

Abdel Krim's brother discarded his Moorish attire as soon as the ship reached Marseilles, but Abdel Krim himself did not adopt European clothing until he reached Reunion. He is living in a country house rented specially to lodge him, and which has been somewhat hastily dubbed "the Chateau de Maurange." In reality the house has nothing of a castle about it, but consists of only a ground floor and a first floor with a vegetable garden, an orchard and a meadow adjoining.

His first care was to furnish his new home as comfortably as possible and set his wives and his family at their ease. When he left Morocco he knew only the rudiments of the French language, but he has set himself to study it deeply and today he speaks it as fluently as his brother who is renowned as a good French scholar.

Abdel Krim's two elder children attend the local college every day. They speak the Chleuh dialect at home, but the rest of the time they converse fluently in French with their French playmates.

FREEDOM IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS

But though Abdel Krim now dresses in European clothes, he continues to observe the customs of his country, and the fullest freedom is allowed him in this respect. He has made the acquaintance of a large number of people on the island, and he often passes long hours, with his friends, the most intimate of whom is the lieutenant of gendarmerie.

The former Rif chieftain spends a great deal of his time cultivating his garden, which he is doing with no little success. His two wives, his mother, and his two sisters take frequent walks in the country, but always dressed as Arab women, though without their faces being veiled, which is the custom with the Chleuh women, to which tribe they belong.

"WHEN SHALL I RETURN?"

Whenever Abdel Krim chats with his friends in his island exile the subject is always the same—"When shall I be allowed to return to Morocco?" He strives every day to wipe out the past and prove his loyalty to France, and explain what he can do for the peace and prosperity of his country. Through the medium of the Governor of Reunion he has written numerous letters to M. Steeg, French Resident-General in Morocco, and to General Mougin. In his letters he strives to impress faith in his loyalty to France and his desire to return to Morocco.

SIMON COMMISSION

PATHARE KSHATRIYAS FOR BOYCOTT

Members of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste assembled in the public meeting held in Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday the 12th of February, 1928, by a overwhelming majority and amidst loud cries of "Vande Mataram" passed a resolution supporting the National Movement of Boycott of the Simon Commission. Mr. R. L. Gharat the renowned and veteran leader of Kolaba District presided over the meeting. About two hundred members of the Caste were present. A handful of anti-Boycotters in spite of their strenuous efforts miserably failed to achieve their object of either getting the meeting upset or getting the amendment passed. The proposition of supporting the National movement of Boycott was proposed by Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelker, a Municipal Corporator and seconded by Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Parelker and was passed as aforesaid with a slight change in the language. The President Mr. R. L. Gharat in an inspiring speech exposed the farce of Reforms by quoting his experience in connection with the increase in Land Revenue in Kolaba District. It was also resolved to send the said resolution to Sir John Simon and to H. E. the Viceroy.

KING AMANULLAH'S COUNTRY

SPLENDID VIRILITY OF AFGHANS

CHIVALROUS AND CLEAN FIGHTERS

INDIA'S LITTLE NEIGHBOUR'S MIGHTY PROGRESS

To most Englishmen Afghanistan has always remained merely a name, but for our Indian Empire it has a very definite entity and individuality.

It is necessary to remind readers that our sea-road to India has only existed since Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1498, and reached Calicut. Till that time there was no access to India except by land; and the ancient route to India, whether in trade or in any of the innumerable invasions, lay through the passes of its North-west Frontier. Astride these routes, and blocking out the passes from the peoples of Asia, lies the tangled mass of desert, mountain, and snow, known as Afghanistan.

With our English sea-border, we know little of the preoccupations of our Continental neighbours with their many miles of land frontier. But India knows these anxieties well, and the character and activities of its neighbours has always been its closed study. Of these, Afghanistan is by far the most important, writes Lieut-Col. L. A. Bethell in the course of an article in "The Sphere".

Except where artificially irrigated from its snow-fed rivers, the land is an arid yellow desert, all but rainless in a ruthless, summer which absorbs both spring and autumn. Ranges of rocky mountains, snow-capped in winter, make a network of its surface and give rise to its life-giving rivers. I know nothing so remarkable as this springing to life of a harsh desert irrigated by man. At one moment you are stumbling over a hot and sterile shingle; with one stride you step over an irrigation-cut a foot broad, and are up to your waist in lush green corn. "Between the desert and the sown" there is—what? A no-man's-land, where man and Nature fight for precedence? Nothing of the kind. The two touch like the edges of two sheets of paper. But cease the water-supply for a moment, and the works of man lie dead, smitten flat. In a month the desert will have obliterated the last traces of them.

WEAKLINGS NOT BORN.

In such a land weaklings do not die; they simply are not born. In splendid virility the Afghans and Pathans of our North-west Frontier are the first in Asia. Tall, bony, Semitic of type, they resemble, and surpass, Lawrence's Arabs, whose intense Mahommedanism they share. They are above all else fighters, and, as we soldiers know well, clean fighters, with a definite rough chivalry in "playing the game." No man goes unarmed. Each has a good rifle and a full bandolier. The best and most highly prized of these rifles are those acquired, by fair means or foul, from us. A Lee-Enfield's market value across the border is its own weight on the scales in coined rupees.

A very fair imitation of it is made in the Kabul arsenal, and with these the King equips his standing army. This considerable force of all arms tends more and more to model itself on India, and though at first sight its personnel may appear to be ill turned-out and loosely put together, the men are second to none in everything that makes a stout soldier. Those of us who have tackled the tribesman in his hills; those of us who met the Afghan regulars in the 1919 war, and who with a well-found brigade had much ado to take the fort of Spin Baldak from 500 Afghans deprived of artillery, know well the individual "guts" which, added together, make the essential of a fine army.

A self-denying ordinance, based less on an "inferiority complex" than on a desire to avoid irritating a neighbour whom we respect, keeps us from intruding into Afghanistan. Excepting the Mission which we keep at Kabul, the capital, the land knows us not. But our railways and metalled roads lead literally to its margin, and there they stop abruptly. A poor motor road leads onwards from the Khyber to Kabul, twelve camel-marches, but with that single exception the land knows no communications more recent than Adam. Where camel or donkey or a gentleman, a horseback may go there are tracks, and where, as often happens, these cannot go, the hardy hillman moves freely at a jog-trot which often covers forty miles between dawn and sunset.

SKILL OF ENGINEER.

Where our roads and railways stop short, there, on the very edge, lie our protecting cantonments. Southern Afghanistan has as its centre Kandahar, some sixty miles from our frontier station of Chaman, where our broadgauge rails run out into the flat desert. Northern Afghanistan, centred round Kabul, faces us at the Khyber Pass—that extraordinary cleft between vertical mountains which has been the only entrance for the invader of India ever since Alexander the Great first used it.

Here the skill of the engineer, of the soldier, and of the soldier-political is compressed into eighteen miles of defile every yard of which has its meaning, its importance, and its problem. No less than three wide roads, one above the other, are carved in its sides. Through, under, and over the cliffs runs the recently completed railway, more tunnel than view, twisting and wriggling to climb three thousand feet in eighteen miles.

All mountain railways, especially broadgauge ones, are a prodigy to the layman, but the marvel of this railway lies in the fact that Victor Bayley, its constructor, was able, by his sheer personality, to induce the Khyber tribesmen to supply the paid labour which, for three years, dug and blasted it out of the living rock, to the eventual drawing of their own teeth. For the Khyber tribesmen have been caterans beyond the memory of man—every man's hand against his neighbour, and all against the intruder. Ceaseless tribal warfare has raged up and down the Pass; but when the British, after stiff fighting, opened a graded road through it, the roadway was by common consent, treated as no-man's-land and as sanctuary for the man pursued.

BID FOR MODERNISM.

The presence of foreigners is due to the modernising tendencies of the Amir. He is a go-ahead ruler who likes to see the evidences of progress around him. His is the endless task of maintaining, by reason, order and good government in a land impatient of all discipline and rigidly dragooned by his forefathers. And in this we give him all the help and encouragement we can. It is the ambition of India to see a strong and contented Afghanistan, under an enlightened and progressive ruler. India's frontier preoccupations are thereby far better solved than when its neighbours are in the state of semi-barbarous flux which carries with it always the danger of unforeseen explosions, wherein minorities with an axe to grind are always capable of sweeping their fellows off their feet by a temporary enthusiasm, grievance, or catshword.

A static state, if strong, tends to base its equilibrium on its stronger neighbour, and unconsciously imitates the permanence of its policy and institutions. From this comes a condition of friendliness and fair-dealing, and the suspicions due to the possibility of being taken unawares give way to a simplification of mutual policy making for strength.

The Amir has, indeed, to walk warily and hasten slowly. The "mullahs," are his chief critics in this matter of modernisation. To them progress means nothing. They point, truly enough, to the modernising of Turkey and the consequent weakening of the tradi-

(Continued in Column 4.)

(Continued from column 6.)

tional sanctions of Mahommedanism. With the Keeper of the Holy Places, Mecca and Medina changing with every raid and counter-raid; with the Khalifa of all Islam a discredited exile, his late palace at Constantinople a gambling hell mixed with jazz and unveiled women; and with a republic at Angora supplanting traditional royalty, the Mahommedan world to-day must feel much as Europe did in the Midule Ages when there was one Pope at Rome and another at Avignon.

Truly he has to walk warily, while his walking spells ruin to the hopes of his diehards, who would see Afghanistan the inheritor, from Turkey, of conservative Islam. It is a wonderful tradition, is the old Islam, and one not lightly to be thrown away. Shall we see the solution in our own times? I doubt it.

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